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ELEVATION OF WOMAN.

BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE SPIRIT AND TEACHINGS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

(brht Taught the Equality of Men and Women and His Church Enforced This Doctrine.

[Catholic World.]

ticle in a recent issue of the Forum.

Ar thicia in a recent issue of the Forum, entitled "For Better, for Worse," contained the following passage:

"Ear y Christianity, while raising the woman to tre lavel of being 'one fi-sh' with the mish, held her to be absorbed in him as 'bode of his here here to be absorbed in than its bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, giving her few or no rights of her own. Only of lare yea s has she been recognized as a separate entity, with feelbeen recognized as a separate entity, and helpings, duties, rights—man's partner and helpings, but in no sense his slave, as she really was throughout all the Middle Ages of Europe, throughout all the Middle Ages of Europe, though estensioly treated as a goddess. Now public opinion has changed."

Now, a statement like this, which brands

Now, a statement like this, which brands exteen centuries of Christianity, would seem to demand some display of authorities. But no authority is given. The writer has simply followed the old custom of maligning certain characters, certain institutions, certain epochs in history. G nerally the early ages of Christianity, the ages of "pure" religion, have been speed, and the weight of columny reserved for the mediaval times and for that Church which the medieval times and for toat Church which, single-handed, fought the hattle of civilization amidst the jar and tumult of nations. But the writer from whom we quote has an aspersion eren for primitive Christianity.

Akin to this CUSTOM OF PERVERTING HISTORY

s another which reigns among the disciples of the so-called philosophy of history. It is that of tracing all the good in modern society to the Protestant reformation. A mighty chasm is there supposed, dividing the modern world from former times, in order that the "philosophic limes the supposed with the illusion." historian" may please himself with the illusion that a fresh intellectual life then regan—a fresh civization with no trace or influence of what went before it, save the hated memories of lessons learned and never to be repeated. But more er sily create man himself anew than create a civilization independent of the past. Civiliza-tion is not, like clothing, to be put off and on at pleasure. It is the growth of centuries, often retarded by what seems to help. I have mentioned these two custims more especially be cause they are really the crutches on which the statement quoted in the beginning comes limping before the public.

Now, of all the changes which Christianity wrought in pagan society, there is none more potent than the elevation of woman. Paganism potent than the elevation of woman. Paganism looked upon woman as vastly inferior to man. Even Plate said: "The souls of men shall be punished in the second generation by passing into the body of woman, and in the third by passing into that of a brute." A woman was merely "goods and chattels, first of father, then of husband." Contempt is toe word which examples the failure of Parasing word which was the word was the word which was the Contempt is the word which ex-Then Christ appeared,

PROCLAIMING ALL EQUAL BEFORE GOD

without distinction of sex or condition, and this dectrine laid an axe to the root of woman's de-gradation. The doctrines of the Christian Church with regard to virginity and marriage were at first mighty levers to raise up woman, and afterwards pillars of Above her so long prostrate form rose
Mary, the ever-blessed Mother of God—a woman made superior in dignity to men and angels. Vigin and mother at once, in her was found the perfect model for virgins and for matrons. There is no virtue so becoming to a woman as modesty, whose root is purity. Now, virginity is the perfection of modesty. The Church promoted virginity by every means in her power. She taught that it was the more perfect state, in accordance with the words of St. Paul: "He that giveth his virgin in marriage doeth well, that giveth her not douth batter " urged her children to embrace the state of She consecrated their entrance by sacred ceremonies. She surrounded that life with honors and privi-leres, and guarded those who chose it with a jealous care. The subtle influence of virginity pervaded society and affected either sex. It reclaimed woman from a life of degra-dation and inspired man with a higher feeling for her. By teaching woman modesty it gave her power. By secluding woman modesty made her more sought after; by veiling her it made her more admired. Moreover, by open ng up a new avenue of existence to woman, virginity rendered her still more independent of man,

IN HER DOCTRINE ON MARRIAGE. Christianity (maintained the sanctity, the unity, the indissolubility of the mar-riage tie. She insisted on these three conditions at all times and for all persons, and by her firmness in uphold-them added another element to woman's dignity. Marriage became a sacrament, a holy thing, instituted for providential ends, producing grace and figuring the union of Christ and His Church. This teaching tore away sensuality

still more the object of his solicitude.

and selfishness, and placed woman in a gures atmosphere and on a higher level. The doctrine of the unity of marriage fixed woman's position in the home and invested her with a dignity which nothing else could give, while that of its indissolubility checked the vagaries of man's heart and put the seal of permanency on the rights of woman. Thus we see that the absorption of woman

was characteristic of pagatism. It had no place under Christianity. Woman was man's equal. But equals commingle. Only the greater absorbs the less. Among the pagans woman existed only for man. She was the instrument of his asure, the complement of his lower nature. But under Christianity the doctrine that Christ died for all made man look upon woman as his equal. The practice of virginity clothed woman with a mysterious power that demanded respect The doctrine of marriage fixed the place o woman in the family and became the very corner stone of Christian society. Christianity pointed to a world beyond the tomb, a state in where there would be "neither marrying nor giving in marriage," to attain which woman giving in marriage," to attain which woman must needs have rights independent of man. Woman was to be weighed no longer in the

the last traces of their former servitude. The amelioration in the lot of woman," ays M. Laboulave, "is evidently due of Christian influences. It was not by an insensible med fication that the Roman law came to that. Their principles involved no-such consequences. It was by an inversion of legislation that Christian ideas were inaugurated and secured to the mother a just preponder ance. This legal revolution, which dates from Constantine, was the consecration of the great

social revolution which had commenced three centuries before." Time wore on. Wave after wave of barbarians-rolled over Europe and bore with them the remains of Roman greatness. The world was sinking again into barbarism when the powerful arm of the Church was outstretched to its assistance. The Catholic Church to its assistance. The Catholic Church grappled with those ruse children of the forests, subdued their passions, tamed their wild spirit, softened their ferocity, refined their manners and moulded their savage life into the elements of a grand Christian civil zation. She fought again her battle for the elevation of woman, with the same weapons, but not with the same adversary—not against the refined sensuality of Rome, but against the wild passions of roving barbarians. The result was the same. With all the terrors of her was the same. With all the terrors of her spiritual power, with all the influence which circumstances gave her, the Church forced kings and feudal lords to respect the sanctuaries of virginity and to content themselves

WITH ONE WIFE ONLY. Were it not for the Church every castle might have been a harem, and woman again the slave of passion instead of the mistress of man's

M. Guizot bears testimony to the position of woman in the Middle Ages, he attributes her elevation to the wrong cause. He says: "The chief, however violent and orutal his outdoor exercises, must habitually return into the bosom of his family. He there finds his wife and children, and scarcely any but them; they alone are his constant companions; they his sorrows and soften his joys; they alone are interested in all that concerns him. It could not but happen in such circumstances that domestic life must have acquired a vast influence; nor is there any lack of proofs that it did so. Was it not in the bosom of the feudal family that the importance of women, that the value of wife and mother, at last made itself Fnown? In none of the ancient communities, not merely speaking of those in which the spirit of family never existed, but in those in which it or lamly never existed, but it those in which it existed most powerfully—say, for example, in the patriarchal system—in none, of these did women ever attain to anything like the place which they acquired in Europe under the feudal

And who that has read history can doubt the spirit manifested by chivalry to women? CHIVALRY DID NOT RERVATE WOMAN.

it found her already elevated; it was but the expression of the lofty if sometimes exaggerated teeling of society toward woman. The sole thought of the knight was duty and gallantry, as the sole inscription on his shield was "God and my lady." William Robertson, in his history of the reign of the Emperor Charles V., speaks thus of chivalry: "To protect or to avenge women, orphans, ecclesiastics, who fense; to redress wrongs and remove grisvances, were deemed acts of the highest prowess and merit." Much of the honor women receive in modern society may be traced back to the Middle Ages and to the pirit of chivality called forth by the Church's attitude toward women. Says the same author: "Perhaps the humanity which accompanies all the operations of war, the refinements of gallantry, and the point of honor—the three chief circumstances which distinguish modern eniel circumstances which distinguish modern from ancient manners—may be ascribed in a great measure to this institution, which has ap-peared whimsical to superficial observers, but by its effects has proved of great benefit to man-

FACTS ABOUT GALILEO.

NOT CONDEMNED FOR BEING AN ASTRONOMER. The cry is kept up that Galileo Galilei was persecuted on account of a scientific principle, and the Church is represented as an enemy of

Galileo Galilei was born in Pisa, on the 12th of February, 1564. In the course of his studies be distinguished himself by brilliancy of talent so as to be appointed professor of mathematics in the University of Pisa at the age of twenty-five; through the recom-mendation of Cardinal del Monte. The interest taken by a Cardinal of the Holy Church in the promotion of Galilei is one more Unuren in the promotion of Galilei is one more proof to show that the Church is always in the habit of encouraging rather than discouraging the development of scientific talents.

In his lectures Galilei undertook to reject

what at that time was received and maintained by peripatetic followers of Aristotle almost as an axiom not to be doubted. This excited general discussion. The dispute was not carried on with that impartial spirit that had pervaded the

with that impartial spirit that had pervaded the debates of former philosophers.

At last the question was brought before the Inquisition by Galilei himself, with the expectation that it would be decided in his favor.

The Inquisition was proceeding slowly in the matter, "but Galilei," says Guicciardini, "was restless and persisted in his perpetual and intemperate quarrelling. He pretended that the Pope and the inquisition should decide the Copernical system as based on the Bible. He was obstuate in this request; he gave more was obstinate in this request; he gave more importance to his personal opinion than to that of his friends."—Guicciardini's letter, dated

March 4, 1616. It is Galilei and not the Inquisition who brought up religious questions in a discussion

orought up religious questions in a discussion of scientific principles.

Moreover, it should not be forgotten that Galilei broke the promise he had freely made the Inquisition the 26th of February, 1616, the Inquisition the 26th of February, 1616, which, according to the rules of discipline, constituted him amenable to punishment. That, contrary to well known rules, he published his famous book of dialogues, in which he not only ridiculed Pope Urban VIII. his best friend, but reaffirmed his system as certain.

As to the cause of his condemnation we will count the course of a Calcinistic writer who

quote the opinion of a Calviniatic writer who cannot be suspected of being partial to the Catholic Church:—

"The opinion set forth about the condemna

Woman was to be weighed no longer in the cales of passion, but in the balance of the sanctuary. Following this sanctuary. Following this sanctuary. Following this sanctuary. Following this sanctuary. Tanitry came the legal smanning tion, which paganism that brought him before the ecclesiastical tribunal and nothing else. —Mollet du Pan in Mercure de France Tom, p. 141, Juliet, 1784. Urbain VIII., thus shamefully abused by the civil rights of women as equal to those of which was not the reward for service received, but the sincere expression of paternal affection

toward a man of sciences, as David Brewster toward a man of sciences, as David Brewster says in his "Martyrs of Science."

Kepler, a student of the Protestant University at Tubingen, by defending the Copernican theory, raised such a storm from the Protestant professors that, to save his life,

he was c mpelled to pass to the Catholic University of Gratz, where he was received with welcome by the Jesuits. We will let the Protestant Mr. Wolfgang

Menzel speak on this matter:
"The theologians of Tubingen condemned his (Kepler's) discovery because the Bible teaches that the sun revolves about the earth and not the earth about the sun. Joshua commanded the sun to stand still. He was about to suppress his book when an asylum was opened for him at Gratz. The Jesuits, who knew better how to prize his scientific talents, retained him, although he openly avowed his Lutheranism. It was only at home he suffered persecution, and it was with difficulty that he succeeded in saving his mother from being burned alive for a witch."-Life, etc. of Kepier; Stoccarda, 1831; C. Menzel, v. ill,

THE NEW FRENCH CHURCH.

Laying the Corner Stone of the New French Church in Cornwall, by the Most Rev. J. V. Cleary, Bishop or Kingston.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, accompanied by the Very Rev. C. H. Gauthier, of Brockville, arrived in Cornwall, and held a conference of the clergy of the eastern section of the diocese. The conference lasted until Wednesday afternoon, when the greater number of the priests returned to

their respective missions.
On Thursday, the Feast of our Lady's Nativity, took place the solemn ceremony of the blessing and placing of the corner stone of the new church which is being erected in East Cornwall for the benefit of the French speaking members of the parish. The Bishop was assisted in the ceremony by Vicar-General Mc-Donell, Dean Gauthier and Fathers Murray, Corbett and J. J. Kelly. Upon the conclusion of the significant rite, in which the Church pours forth her prayers to God, imploring the Divine benediction upon the work and those who help in it, and invoking the sanctifying power of the Holy Spirit upon the place to be dedicated to the service of the the place to be dedicated to the service of the Most High, the following address in the French language was presented to the Bishop. It was read by Mr. Louis Charon in the name of the new congregation, and expressed their great joy at the happy event of the day and the pre-sence of their Bishop among them. They thanked His Lordship and also Father Murray, their local pastor, for their good will and suc-cessful efforts in promoting the work of the new church in course of construction, and helping largely to the increase of the building fund by their personal subscriptions and their exhortation to the people. They also made grateful acknowledgements to the congregation of St. Columban's Church for their munificent donation of \$1,500.

THE ADDRESS. A Sa Grandeur J. V., Evèque de Kingston:—

Monsigneur,-Permettez que vos enfants vous approchent encore, pour vous manifester leurs sentiments de joie à votre arrivée au milieu d'eux, et experimer à votre grandeur leur reconnaissance pour le devouement qu' Elle à leployé dans la cause Canadienne.

Deux mois à peine se sont écoules depuis que nous avons eu le bonheur de rencontres Votre Grandeurs, alors nos esperances d'ériger une Eglise etaient brillantes; mais, aujourd'hui ces esperances sont accomplies, et nous voyons avec grand satisfaction en realization de nos veoux. Car dejà les fondements de notre l'glise sont pose, et n'attendant que les prieres de l'Espouse de Jesus Christ pour recevoir la pierre angulaire du temple dans lequel nous et nos enfants serviront Dieu le reste de nos jours.

Nous na pourcions laisser passer ce jour d' allegrisse sans offrir a Votre Grandeur nos plus incere remerciments pour l'interest que elle à nontres au success de notre Eglise. Votre Grandeur sera heureuse ausse d' apprendre que la paix et la bonne volonté reignant lans notre congregation et egaliment entre nous

t nos confreres Irlandais. En terminant nous voulons remercier le

Révérend Charles Murray du zèle qu'il a exercé parmi les siens en nou procurant la belle somme e \$1500 pour notre Eglise. Veuillez, Monseigneur, accepter nos remerce-

ments, et croyez nous vos enfants très obeissants The Bishop, in reply, addressed the large assembly from the corner stone in terms of sympathy with the joyous feelings of the people and warm encouragement to perseverance in forwarding the holy work. He made allusion to the excellent feeling and spirit of brother hood, exhibited by the Irish and Scotch Catho lies of Cornwall towards their French brethren in the critical hour of the division of St. Columban's congregation; from which he augured most happy results of permanent peace and unity among the Catholics of the several races and languages in the parish. His Lordship then dwelt upon the significance of the ceremony just performed, pointing out that the Church's prayers and symbolic rite would be without their great and principal meanof meeting, or even a place of prayer, when the people would assemble to offer homage to God by the singing of Palms or the recitation of prayers in common. The house to be erected, over whose beginning the Church used such solemn prayer and ceremony, was to be, above all and beyond all, the holy place where God, himself, would dwell, to be the companion and consoler of His people. Here would stand the altar of sacrifice, upon which would be immo-lated to His eternal Father, the Holy One of God—the victim of the new law—meriting grace and favor for us all. The new church would be a new home for God himself. To satisfy this holy Catholic faith, the Church poured forth her most fervent prayers, giving voice and spirit to the Catholio heart, full of belief in the divinity of Christ's religion and the holiness which becometh the temple of the living God.

At the conclusion of a most eloquent, touching and instructive address, His Lordship imparted his Episcopal Benediction to the kneeling multitude, and then proceeded to take up a collection in aid of the building fund, when a hand

some sum was realized.

The following day His Lordship proceeded to Carleton Place, to give confirmation and dedicate the beautiful church recently erected tacre.

great and good Bishop, to whom may Heaven accord many long years of life to bless and govern his loving and grateful people. THE INSCRIPTION.

The following is the corner-stone inscription Ecclesiae Nativitatis Beatae Virginis Mariae tetulo fidelium tam Hibernorum et Scotorum quam Gallorum ultro collatis extruendae lapidem hune Angularem rite posuit Reverendissimus D minus Dom. Jacobus Vincentus Cleary, Episcomis Kinystonensis loci ordinarius Sexto Idus Septembris. Anno MDCCCLXXXVII.

[Translation.]
On the sixth of the Ides of September, in the year 1887, his Lordship, the Most Reverend James Vincent Cleary, Bishop of Kingston and local Ordinary, duly laid the corner stone of the church entituled of the Nativity of the Blessed Viegin Mary, about to be erected by the voluntary contributions of the faithful, the Irish and Scotch co-operating with the French.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

The offer made by the Government of New South Wales of three hundred thousand acres of land to any missionaries who would undertake to civilise the natives, has been accepted by His Holiness the Pope.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has given from his private purse 1,000 florins to Brother Marianus, Provincial of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, for the enlargement of the noviciate of the Order.

The Archbishops and Bishops of Germany who recently met in congress at Fulda, have drawn up a pastoral letter with reference to the Papal Jubilee, which will be read in all the churches of the Empire on Sunday next.

The great Capuchin Convent at Benron, in Sigmaringen, which was supressed during the Kulturksinpf, has just been reopened. Preparations are being made for the reopening of another Capuchin Convent at Gorheim, and of Culm Diocesan Seminary.

His Holiness the Pope has nominated the Abbé Molle, archpriest of Tessin, as successor of the late Mgr. Lachat. Mgr. Molle will govern as Administrator Apostolic until the Cantonal Cauncil of Tessin and the Federal Council shall come to an agreement with regard to the extent of the diocese.

The Catholic journals of France state that it is intended to ask the Sovereign Pontiff to declare St. Joachim patron of those families in which the children are trained in a Christian spirit, and of primary schools. Such an action would, it is observed, greatly increase the devo-tion to St. Joachim, just as the cult of St. Joseph became greater after he had been declared the patron of the Universal Church.

On the occasion of the celebration of the cen tensry of St. Anne's Church, Byculla, Bombay, the sodalists of the Immaculate conception be longing to the congregation presented to His Grace Archbishop Porter, S.J., a beautifully designed gold medal, which bore on the margin the Archbishop's motto, "In verbo two laxabo

Ronetti, Apostolic Delegate to Constantinople, to express to him the desire of the people to be received within the pale of the Church, and to have priests sent to instruct them. Further despatches to the Vatican state that this movement is largely on the increase.

CAPITAL AND LABOK.

Interesting Speech by Mr. Fogg at a Mass Meeting Last Night.

It is estimated that there were over one

thousand persons on Chaboillez square last night to attend the mass meeting and hear the lecture of Mr. F. M. Fogg, of Lanning, Mich., on the aims of the Knights of Labor. Mr. Fogg, upon being introduced, quoted statistics which he said proved that it was to the keeping down of wages that a heavy death rate among the laborof wagesthat a heavy death rate among the laboring classes was owing, while in New Zealand, where wages was high, the death rate was only 12.20 per 1,000. In England, on the other hand, 237,000 lives a year might be saved were the workmen properly paid. He had the authority of one of the greatest medical men in the country for that try for that. Was an organization that had for its object the saving of those lives worth the support of the people of Montreal? He held that it was, and urged them to support it. The Knights demanded the recognition by incorporation of trades unions, and that laws should be enacted to compel corporations to pay their men weekly. The credit system should be abolished and also the contract system. They also demanded the enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employers and employes The workmen were always ready to arbitrate, as in the trunkmakers' strike, for labor was in the right, but the capitalists were afraid of receiving justice. The Knights were accused of being agitators. They were, and they would agitate so long as capitalists stole and robbed them of the fruits of their labor. It was said that they intended to take the reins of government into their hands. It was time, for the majority must always rule. They demanded the prohibition by law of children under fourteen years from working in factories. The Knights of Labor had come to enlighten, to educate, to Balfour had done all in his power to bias the break down slavery and cast its chains into case, and had driven the Opposition to state the St. Lawrence. They would be free or they how the facts appeared to them He reserved would die in the struggle. They wanted to do away with banks that failed and cheated the people. Interest bearing bonds should never be ssued, for a government debt is a government curse. The United States had reduced its debt from two thousand eight millions to one thousand millions, while Canada had been piling hers up to aid railway monopolies. He asked them to make their order so powerful in Canada that Sir John A. Macdonald would have to put the commission he appointed -but which never met-into action. He made no difference between Conservatives and Lib erals, so far as the labor question was con-cerned; they had to make their influence felt before any government could heed them. He vigorously condemned the railway monopolies of the country, and said the Canadian people had given away land to the Canadian Pacific Railway that should have been the property of the coming generation.

He was in favor of Commercial Union, for he had found that Protection protects the wrong cata the beautiful church recently erected tacre. In had found that Protection protects the wrong the Con Tuesday, the 13th, the corner stone of the Church of St. (Carfage, in Tweed, will be of labor as it was carried on by such as the blessed and laid by His Lordship. This is the companies, and proceeded to specify of eighteenth church which is either in building or built in the diocese within the last four years—a striking evidence of the wise and vigorous administration and the indefatigable lators of our ministration and the indefatigable lators of our striking evidence of the wise and vigorous administration and the indefatigable lators of our striking evidence of the wise and vigorous administration and the indefatigable lators of our striking evidence of the wise and vigorous administration and the indefatigable lators of our striking evidence of the wise and vigorous administration and the indefatigable lators of our striking evidence of the wise and vigorous administration and the indefatigable lators of our striking evidence of the contention of the Government. He feared that God give us men! A time like this demands of the part of the Government. He feared that God give us men! A time like this demands of the part of the Government. He feared that God give us men! A time like this demands of the part of the Government. He feared that God give us men! A time like this demands of the part of the Government. He feared that God give us men! A time part of the part of the contention of the part of the Government. He feared that God give us men! A time part of the Government in Ireland tended to support the contention of the Contention

way was a public highway, and the whole people were greater than any syndicate, and no syndicate should be left to run it and the Government to boot. The best railway system was that which prevailed on the Government railways of Germany. In Canada they were now allowing capital to buy up the land and establish a ruinous system of land proprietorship. Capital was not taxed to its full value, while the poor widow or working man had a tax on their every dollar. Mono-poly was endeavoring to rule everything; and capital, if it could, would put a fence round this country and charge a toll for people to enter, or it would put God's sun in a box and sell its rays. It was owing to this policy of monopoly that at the present moment in New York men lived on garbage—themselves and their wives and children were unclothed—while the tendency in laborer's wages was to go lower still. The era of low wages meant the era of strikes, for labor never struck until orced to do so by monopolies or bank panics. The Knights were in favor of establishing co operative institutions to supersede the wage system, and of securing for both sexes equal pay They would not live any longfor equal work. er by cheating their sisters, mothers and wive that capitalists might fatten upon them. They wanted to shorten the day's work to eight hours. He then took up the subject of combin ations to keep up prices of coal, oil, etc., and declared that these combinations had no right to deprive people of God's light stored in the bowels of the earth. Turning to the land question, he said the day was not far distant when the Irish people, and the lovers of freedom all over the world, would be sending more by to break down the sys-tem of absentee landsordism in America. About seventeen twentieths of the whole population of the world had not money enough to live for thirty days if they were turned out of work. Some people objected to their agitation to un-prove their condition, but all their agitation had ot caused so much loss to business as a single wheat corner in Chicago, or a single bank panic or a railway or government steal. But a time was coming that would try men's souls, and he

At the close a vote of thanks was passed to

1RELAND'S GRIEVANCES. •:

GLADSTONE DRAWS BALFOUR OVER THE COALS,

And Elequently Condemns the Conduct o the Police at Mitchellstown-He Declares There is Neither Firmness nor Concil-

intion on the Part of the Government - O'Brien's Little Cell Causes Considerable Debate in the House.

London, Sept. 13.—Mr. Gladstone, on rising to speak on Sir William Harcourt's motion, of the same material.

On the feast of St. Joachim, the Pope annunced that a large number of the villages of Macedonia had sent representatives to Mgr. Ronetti, Apostolic Delegate to Constantinople, to express to him the desire of the result in the desir ing. Mr. Balfour declared that the Govern-ment would persevere in its endeavor to tranquilize Ireland by the firm administration of law and by the removal not of grievances— there were none. (Laughter.) Mr. Balfour here interposed—" Injustice was

my word.

Mr. Gladstone said he was much obliged. He saw no difference, but it was best to be verbally correct. Recurring, Mr. Gladstone protested against Mr. Balfour's statement that ne expected only hostilities from the Opposition. Whenever anything beneficial to Ireland was proposed, the Opposition hailed it with plea-sure, and did everything possible to further it, despite the unwise policy of coercion, which was calculated to destroy social order. The Opposition had enjoined upon the Irish people strict obedience to the law, and their advice was more effective in procuring obedience than all the Government's coercion and constabulary, managed as it was at Mitchellstown. Mr. Balfour had met Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt's speech with a single tu quoque, which was usually the resort of persons in a difficult position, but which legally meant nothing. What signified it for the purpose in view, if the late Government did the same thing. He was not prepared to admit that, but if they did it was with no excuse. The Government, on being charged with infringing the law, say that those the law. Mr. Balfour had enunciated that all Liberal meetings might be suppressed on the grounds that they were called for improper purposes. The Government had not even attention of the law, they then they had not even attention of the law, and he (Mr. Dillon) would not be surprised if in a month or two the majority of the leaders, including himself, who make the charges are also culpable under tempted to show that they had acted in conformity with the highest legal authority, with regard to the Mitchellstown affair, which at once moved and harrowed the feelings of the country, Mr. Balfour's conduct seemed marked by singular rashness and imprudence. It was competent for him under such grave circumstances to decline to enter into any discussion till an equally grave enquiry had been held. But instead of that he rushed headlong to the conclusion that all the police had done was right, and that if they had acted otherwise they would have been guilty of great neglect of duty. So long as Mr. Balfour remained in his present office they might rely on it that the same course would be pursued. Mr. case, and had driven the Opposition to state how the facts appeared to them. He reserved his judgment, but he considered that Mr. Bal-

four's assertions were right in the teeth of the facts. From the fact that the Government failed to bring the reporter, as was their duty, to the Mitchellstown meeting in the way most convenient to all concerned, he could only suppose two explanations; first, an intention to promote disorder (Parnellite cheers), which he did not entertain; second, that the authorities exhibited a degree of stupidity and negligence such as is rarely seen. The responsibility rested with those who committed the first error, and it was a gross, dangerous error for a body of police to force their way through a dense crowd. There was no proof of any attempt to storm the bar racks. On the other hand, the victims were two old men and a boy. Mr. Gladstore hoped to hear before the debate closed that this sad and near perore the denate closed that this sad and grevious affair, which had created a sentiment of horror and disgust throughout the Kingdom, had not been kept in the dark, but had been probed to the bottom. (Cheers.) He wished he could see either firmness or conciliation on the part of the Government. He feared that

follow the Government's course, which could lead to nothing but distress and disaster. (Cheers). Messrs. Dillon, Churchill, Parnell and Bradlaugh also spoke.

A PROSECUTION THREATENED.

In the Commons, this evening, Mr. W. H. Smith, replying to a question, said the attention of the Government has been called to a statement contained in the Dublin Weckly News to the effect that it would continue to publish reports of the meetings of such branches of the Irish National League as the branches of the Irish National League as the Government might order suppressed, to show the futility of the Government's attacks on the League. This paper, Mr. Smith said, belonged to the Lord Mayor of Publin, T. D. Sulivan, who was also a member of the House of Commons and Justice of the Peace for Publin. Nevertheless, if any of the threatened publishing actually took place the Government would take steps to visiting to the law. (Hear would take steps to vindicate the law. (Hear,

O'BRIEN'S INCARCERATION.

Mr. Nolan, Home Ruler, asked if it was true that William O'Brien was con-ned in a cell nine by four feet in area, and Mr. Balfour meant to order reasonable accommodations for the prisoner. Mr. Balfour said he had no knowledge respecting the nature of the cell occupied by O'Brien. Of course, he added, it was his (Balfour's) desire that Mr. O'Brien should be comfortably confined, and the prison rules provided that prisoners should have reasonable accommodations.

John Dillon said it was manifest that the Government had the power to inflict personal punishment upon their political opponents, and specially upon members of the Irish party, who, therefore, had the right to demand security that they would not be treated like pickpockets. His own experience as a political prisoner in Ireland was that food was met d out on a starvation system in Irish jails. If Mr. O'Brien was confined in an ordinary cell it was cruel, seeing that he was in delicate health.

NO DISTINCTION ALLOWED.

Mr. Balfour said he was unable to see that the offence of persons arrested under the Crimes Act was different from other offences under the ordinary law. All prisoners should be treated alike regarding prison discipline. He was unable to conceive how the Irish members could make any distinction between the prison treat-ment of persons under arrest for inciting people to crime and outrages and that given to those under arrest for committing crime and outrages. Mr. O'Brien had only himself to thank for being now in custody. If he had appeared in court at Mitchellstown to answer the summons commanding his appearance there and answer the sharger against him even if convicted he the charges against him, even if convicted, he might have remained at large prior to the adjudication of au appeal.

PARNELL SPRAKS.

Mr. Parnell said that nothing reflected more Mr. Farnes and that nothing reflected more discredit on the Government than the present treatment of political prisoners. The late Mr. Forster treated his prisoners with distinguished humanity. Now the Government tried to strike terror into the hearts of their opponents by treating their political prisoners like criminals. of the basest type. Referring to the Mitchells-town affair, Mr. Parnell declared that no Government reporters were ever molested at any of the thousands of meetings which had been held by the Irish National League in Ireland. The meeting at Mitchellstown was equally open to these reporters. The police acted like cowards and were a part of the system which was a reign of terror within prison and one of murder outside. Instead of conceding to Ireland the right to manage her own affairs, the Government had taken her by the throat and was trying to strangle her. In conclusion, Mr. Parnell said he wished Mr. Balfour well rid of his job. (Irish cheers.) My only fear is," added the Irish leader, lest some become so exasperated as to commit wild acts of revenge. I will continue, however, to urge my countrymen to patient endurance of wrong and suffering until they get Home Rule." (Cheers.)

DILLON SPEAKS.

HE DECLARES THE AGITATION TO BE A GRAND ONE -RIOT AT GREENCASTLE-MR. MANDEVILLE ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18 .- Mr. Dillon, in an interview to-day, said that it was impossible to deny the gravity of the agitation. The most disturbed district was South Galway, where a new agent had been appointed who dis-played great activity, and trouble might be expected there. The outlook for the coming winter was a gloomy one. Mr. Balfour was were found picking oakum. Mr. Balfour had been in Dublin consulting with the magistrates. That looked like action, but Mr. Balfour always startled them by hurling proclamations into their midst and then flying from the country immediately, being apprehensive, perhaps, for his own safety. The apprehensive, perhaps, for his own safety. The Government's persistence in enforcing the Coercion act would be certain to lead to trouble. He was positive that if the Land Commissioners gave only inadequate judicial reduction the Salisbury cabinet would find themselves face to face with a condition of things unparalleled in the history of Ireland. The commissioners in the past two years had been just, but there was every reason to fear the result of the later Tory appointments. In that respect there was much danger in the situation. The Government appeared to be determined to force the outburst of crime. If Mr. O'Brien after his trial was treated as a common felon there would be violent indignation not only throughout Ireland but in America.

Belfast, Sept. 18.—A party of Orangemen,

while passing through Greencastle, a town near Belfast, last night, had an encounter with Nationalist residents. Three policemen, who tried to quell the disturbance, were stoned and driven away. The local authorities, being unable to restore order, sent a despatch to this city, askrestore order, sent a despatch to this city, asking for aid, and a force of police was accordingly sent to Greencastle. The reinforcements had
the effect of awing the rioters, and peace was
soon established. Ten of the principal partici-

pants were arrested.

Mr. Mandeville, who was charged with violating the Crimes act at the same time as Mr. O'Brien's offence was committed, has been arrested at Mitchellstown.

TRUE MEN.

God give us men! A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and hands;
Men whom the lust of lucre does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;

"Then I was not cleared when you spoke to me at Hyde Park Gate!" he returned, with a relieved sir. "So it did not matter my giving you the slip. You frightened me horribly, Miss Garston, I can tell you that. I saw those advertisements, too, to Jack Poynter, and I was very near leaving the country: but I am glad I hald on, as Phil advised," drawing a long breath as he spoke. CHAPTER XLVII.

"AT LAST, URSULA, AT LAST!" We were interrupted at this moment by the landlady's voice calling to Eric from the

bottom of the stairs. "Jack, -I say, Jack, what has become

the steak I promised to cook for you? I'll be bound Jenny has eaten it."

"A lady, a friend of my sister's, has just brought me some news. I expect she is as tired and hungry as I am. Do you think," coaxingly, that you could get tea for us in the parlor, Mrs. Hunter? and perhaps you will join us there;" for class instinct had awoke in Eric at the sight of a lady's face, and I suppose, in spite of my Quakerish gray gown, I was still young enough to make him pesitate about entertaining me in his bachelor's room.

There was a short parley after this. Then Mrs. Hunter came up panting, and, still wiping her hands from imaginary scapsuds, carried off the steak and the three-cornered "It will be ready in about twenty minutes, Jack," she observed, with a good natured nod.

Eric employed the interval of waiting by questioning me eagerly about his sisters. Then he tried to find out, in a gentlemanly way, how I contrived to be so mixed up with his family. This led to a brief resume of my own history and work, and by the time Mrs. Hunter called us I felt as though I had known Eric for years.

Mrs. Hunter beamed on us as we entered. There was really quite a tempting little meal spread on the round table, though the butter was not fresh nor the forks silver, but the tea was hot and strong, and the bread was new. And Eric produced from his stores some lump sugar and a pot of strawberry jam, and I did full justice to the homely fare.

When Mrs. Hunter went into the kitchen to replenish the teapor I took the opportunity of consulting Eric about a lodging for the night. It was too late to return to Heath-Besides, I had made up my mind that Eric should accompany me. Aunt Philippa and Jill were in Switzerland, and the house at Hyde Park Gate would be empty. I could not well go to an hotel without any luggage. Eric seemed rather perplexed, and said we must take Mrs. Hunter into our confidence. which we did, and the good woman soon relieved our minds.

She said at once that she knew an excellent person who let lodgings round the corner,-a Miss Moseley. Miss Gunter, who had been a music-mistress until she married the young chemist, had lived with her for six years; and Miss Crabbe, who was in the millinery department at Howell's, the big shop in Kimber street, was still there. Miss Gunter's room was vacant, and she was suce Miss Moseley would take me in for the night and make me comfortable.

I begged Mrs. Hunter to open negotiations with this obliging person, and she pulled down her sleeves at once, and tied her double chin in a very big black bonnet. While she was gone on this charitable errand. Eric and I sat by the parlor window in the gathering dusk, and I told him about Gladya's engage-

he fell into a revery, and I could see there were tears in his eyes. Mrs. Hunter returned presently with the

my sheets at the kitchen fire, and, after a Miss Moseley, after promising to be with me Bo n after nine the next morning.

I found Miss Moseley a cheerful talkative

person, with very few teeth and a great deal o' good nature. She gave me Miss Gunter's history as she made the bed. I could see that her marriage with the young chemist was a great source of glorification to all connected with her. She was still holding forth on the newly-furnished drawing-room, with its blue sefa and inlaid chiffonier, as she lighted a pair of candles in the brass candle sticks, and brought me a can of hot water. I am afraid I was rather thankful when she closed the door and left me alone, for I was tired, and longed to think over the wonderful events of the day. I slept very sweetly in the old-fashioned brown bed that was sacred to the memory of Miss Gunter, and woke happily to the fact that another blue day was shining, and that in a few hours Eric and I would be at Heathfield. I ate my frugal bleakfast in a small back parlor overlooking the blank wall of a brewery, and before I had finished there was a quick tap at the door, and Eric entered. A boyish blush crossed his handsome face as I looked at him in some surprise. He had laid aside his workman's dress, and wore the ordinary garb of a gentleman. Perhaps his coat was a little shabby and the hat he held in his hand had lost its gloss, but no one would have noticed such trifles with that bright speaking face and air of refinement; and, though he looked down at his uncovered hands and muttered something about stopping to buy a pair of gloves, I hastened to assure him that it was so early that it did not matter. "I should hardly have recognized you, Mr. Eric," I ventured to observe, for I saw he was a little sensitive about his appearance; and then he told me in his frank way that the clothes he wore were the same in which he left Gladwyn nearly four years ago.
"They have been lying by all this time,

he wont on, "and they are sadly creased, I am afraid. I have grown a little broader, "and they are sadly creased, I and they don't seem to fit me, somehow, but I did not want Gladys to see me in anything

We had decided to take the ten o'clock train to Heathfield, so I did not keep him long waiting for me. On our way to the station we met a house painter: he looked rather dubiously at Eric.

"All right, Phil," he laughed, "I am going home; but I shall turn up again all right: this lady has brought me good news." And he wrung Phil's hand with a heartiness

that spoke volumes.

He was very excited and talkative at first, but as soon as we left Victoria behind us he became quieter, and soon afterwards perfectly silent: and I did not disturb him. He grew

be very awkward for both of us. Miss Gar-

awkwardness. "You will be welcomed as we only welcome our dearest and best," I assured him, "Your brother's heart has been sore for you all these years; you need not fear one word of reproach from him." But he only sighed, and asked me not to walk so quickly; his courage was failing; I could see the look of nervous fear on his face.

We had arranged that he should accompany me to Gladwyn. Glady never left her room before twelve, and I thought that I could shut him safely in the cining-room while I prepared her for his arrival. I knew Mr. Hamilton was never at home at this hour, but I had not reckoned on the discrganized state of the house, or the difference my brief absence would make in the usual routine.

I blamed myself for rashness and want of consideration when, on opening the gate, I saw Gladys crossing one of the little lawns around the house, with Max and Mr. Hamilton. At my faint exclamation Eric let go the gate rather too suddenly, and it swung back on its hinges so noisily that they all looked round, and the roor boy stood as though rooted to the spot. But the next moment there was the gleam of a white gown, and Gladys came running over the grass towards us with outstretched hands, and in another second the brother and sister were locked in each other's arms.

"Oh, my darling," we heard her say, as she put up her face and kissed him, and then her fair head seemed to droop lower and lower until it touched Eric's shoulder. I glanced anxiously at Mr. Hamilton.
"Take her into the house, Eric," he said,

in his ordinary voice; but how white his face looked! "It has been too sudden, and she fainted." And, without a word, Eric lifted her in his strong arms and carried her of his own accord to the little blue couch in the drawing-room, and then stood aside while his brother administered the usual remedy. Not a look had passed between them yet: they were both too much absorbed in Gladys. She soon opened her eyes, and pushed away

the vinsigrette I was holding to her. "It is nothing, Ursula. I am well, quite well. Where is my dear boy? Do not keep him from me." And then Eric knelt down beside her, and put his arm round her with a

"I ought not to have startled you so, Gladys. I have made you look so pale. But she laughed again, and pushed back his hair from his forehead, and feasted her eyes on his face as though they could never be satisfied.

"Eric, darling, it seems like a dream; and it was Ursula, dear good Ursula, who has given you back to us. We must thank her presently; but not now. Oh, I must look at you first. He looks older, does he not, Giles?—older and more manly. And what broad shoulders, and such a moustache!"
but Eric silenced her with a kiss.

"That will do, Gladys dear," he whispered, apringing to his feet; and then, with downcast eyes and a flush on his face, he held out his hand to his brother. It was taken and held silently, and then Mr. Hamilton's disengaged hand was laid on his

shoulder caressingly.
"Welcome home, my dear boy," he said;
but his voice was not quite so clear as usual. "I am very sorry, Giles," he faltered; but Mr. Hamilton would not let him speak.

"There is nothing to be sorry for, now, he said, significantly. "Have you shaken hands with Mr. Cunliffe, Eric? Gladys, can you spare your boy for a few moments while I carry him off?" And, as Gladys smiled assent, Mr. Hamilton signed to Eric to follow

Max sat down beside Gladys when they had left the room, and Gladys made a space for me on the couch.

"You must tell us how it happened," she said, fixing her lovely eyes on me. "Dear Ursula, we owe this fresh happiness to you: Ho steemed much excited by the news. "I us?" But I would not allow her to talk in always excited when I speak of Ella: she letch his fashion, and I left Max to soothe her very nearly destroyed my faith in women." when she cried a little, and then I told them "I cannot bear to think how you suffered," Claude was in a better position, and Lady for her even then. Well, he is a first-rate both how I had found Eric in the stable-yard fellow, and I am awfully glad." And then with Nap, and how I had tracked him sucwith Nap, and how I had tracked him suc-cessfully to his lodgings.

"She is a brave, dear child, is she not, Gladys?" observed Max. Then, with a miswelcome news that Miss Moseley was airing chievous look in his brown eyes, "You are proud of your presumptive niece, are you not, dear?" And then, in spite of Gladys' little more talk, Eric walked with me to not, dear?" And then, in apite of Gladye's Prescott street and gave me in charge to confusion, for she was still a little shy with him, I burst'out laughing, and she was obliged to join me, for it had never entered into our heads that Gladys would be my aunt. The laugh brought back her color and did her good; but she would not look at Max for a long time after that, though he was on his best behavior and said all sorts of nice things to us both.

It was a long time before Mr. Hamilton brought Eric back to us. They both looked very happy, but Eric's eyes had a strangely softened look in them. The gong sounded for luncheon just then, and Mr. Hamilton asked me. in rather a surprised tone, why I had not taken off my hat and jacket, so I ran off to my room in a great hurry. As he opened the door for me, he said, in rather an odd tone, "Do you know you have not wished me good-morning, Miss Garston?' muttered some sort of an answer, but he merely smiled, and told me not to keep them waiting. Gladys came in to luncheon, and the morning there will be household duties. took her usual place; but neither she nor Eric made much pretence of eating, though Mr. Hamilton scolded them both for their want of appetite. Nobody talked much, and there was no connected conversation : I think we were all too much engrossed in watching Gladys. Max was in the background for once, but he did not seem to think of himself at all: the sight of Gladys's sweet face. radiant with joy, was sufficient pleasure for him; but now and then she turned to him in touching manner, as though to show she had not forgotten him, and then he was never alow to respond.

begged me to take Gladys to the turret-room and persuade her to lie down.

"I am going to send Capliffe away until dinner-time," he said, with a sort of goodnatured peremptoriness: "under the circumstances he is decidedly de trop. Yes, my dear, yes," as Gladys looked pleadingly at time, and did he not think that Gladys and him, "Eric shall come and talk to you. I am not so unreaconable as that." And I He seemed unwilling to let me go. but I think we all understood the feeling that pleaded my nurse's duties, and then he told made Gladys put her arms round her brother's neck, though we none of us heard her whisper a word. Max consented very cheerfully to efface himself for the remainder of the afternoon, and Gladys accompanied me up stairs. I waited until Eric joined us, and then I left them together.

any more. I hardly knew what to do with myself that afternoon, but I made up my sister! I am so glad!" And she seemed to mind at last that I would finish a letter I had understand without a word when my overbegun to Jili. The inkstand was in the excited feelings found vent in a flood of turret-room, but I thought I would fetch one nervous tears, for she only kissed me quietly, allent; and I did not disturb him. He grew turret-room, but I mought I would love and stroked my hair, until I was relieved and nervous as we approached Heathfield, and out of the drawing-room; but when I reached and stroked my hair, until I was relieved and when the train stopped he had not an atom the head of the staircase I drew back involuntable pagain.

"Dear Ursula," she whispered, "how can divide the control of the "I do not know what I shall say to Giles," bottom of the stairs, leaning against the wall I help being glad, for Giles's sake?" he said, as we walked up the hill. "It will with folded arms, as though he were waiting "And not for mine?" drying my for somebody or something. An unaccount- feeling very much ashamed of myself. ton. Of course I know that—" able timidity made me hesitate; in another "Ah, you will see how But I begged him not to anticipate the second I should have gone back into my was her reply to this.

eyes met. " he said holding out his hand, and there was a sort of impatience in his manner. "How long are you going to keep me waiting, Uraula?" And I went down demurely and silently, but I took no notice of his outstretched hands. I was trying to pass him in a quiet, ordistrip of blue sky, and buried in a happy

nary fashion, as though there were no un-usual meaning in his deep-set eyes; but he up, and a brown beard brushed my face.

1. Was trying to pass thin in a quies, order word, when two hands suddenly lifted me disappointing we very up, and a brown beard brushed my face.

2. Once. You are disappointing me very stopped me somewhat coolly by taking me in his arms.

4 At last, Ursula, at last!" was all he said,

and then he kissed me.

I remember I told Giles, when I had recovered myself a little, that he had taken

things too much for granted.

He had brought me into the drawing-room, and was sitting beside me on the little couch. To my dazzled eyes the room seemed full of sunshine and the sweet perfume of flowers: to this day the scent of heliotrope brings back the memory of that afternoon when Giles first told me that he loved me. He seemed rather perplexed at first by my stammering little speech, and then I suppose my meaning dawned on him, for his arm pressed me more closely.

"I think I understand: you mean, do you not, Ursula, that I have not asked you in plain English to be my wife? I thought we understood each other too well for any such me that fellow Tudor was nothing to you, I

felt you belonged to me."
"I do not see that," I returned, shyly, for Giles in his new character was rather formid able. He had taken such complete possession of me, and, as I had hinted, had taken everything for granted. "Because Mr. Tudor was simply a friend, it did not follow that i cared for any one else."

"Yes; but you do care for me a good deal. darling, do you not?" in a most persuasive voice. "But, for my own comfort, I want voice. you to tell me if you are quite content to accept such a crabbed old bachelor for your

husband." It was a little difficult to answer, but I made him understand that I looked upon him in a very different light, and I think I managed to content him."

"And you are really, happy, dear?"
"Yes, very happy;" but the teors were in my eyes as I answered. He seemed distressed to see them, and wanted me to tell him the reason; but I think he understood me thoroughly when I whispered how glad Charlie would have been. I asked him presently how long he had cared for me, but, to my surprise, he declared that he hardly knew himself: he had been interested in me from the first hour of our meeting, but it was when he heard me sing in Phobe Locke's room that the thought came to him that he must try and win me for his wife.

I think it was in answer to this that I said some foolish word about my want of beauty. I was a little sensitive on the subject, but, to my dismay, Giles's face darkened, and he dropped my hand.

Never say that to me again, if you love me, Ursula," he said, in such a grieved voice that I could hardly bear to hear it. "Do you think I would have married you if you had been handsome? Do you know what you are talking about, child? Has no one

told you about Ella?"
"Oh, yes," I returned, terrified at his sternness, for he had never spoken to me in such a tons before. "Yes, indeed, and I know she was very beautiful."

"She was perfectly lovely,"—in the same hard voice. Oh, how he must have suffered, my poor Giles! "And the memory of that as peacemaker, and he was soon false loveliness has made me loathe the idea condone his sisters' transgression. of beauty ever since. No, I would never have let myself love you if you had been handsome, Ūrsula."

"Oh, you foolish child," very caressingly, "there are actually tears in your eyes! arrived that very mail, telling Giles of his You are not afraid of me, Ursula? I am promotion, and asking leave to come and

faltered, but he would not let me finish. "Never mind; you have been my healer; you have always rested me so. Never call yourself plain again in my hearing. No other face could be half so dear to me."
And then, with his old smile, "Do you know, dear, when I saw you in that velvet gown at your cousin's wodding you looked so handsome that I went home in a bad humor, and then Etta told me about Tudor. Well have you safe now." But I will not transcribe all Giles's speech; it was so lover-like.

was to him, and how little he cared for life unless I shored it with him. By and by he went on to speak of our mutual work, and here again he more than contented me.

it made me understand, once for all, what I

"I do not mean to rob the poor people of their nurse, Ursula," he said, presently. When you come to Gladwyn as its mistress. I hope we shall work together as we do now."

I told him I hoped so too; that I never wished to lay down my work.

"You are quite right, dear," he answered, cheerfully. "We will not be selfish in our True, your work must be in happiness. limits. When I come home I shall want to see my wife's face. No," rather jealously,
"I could not spare you of an evening, and in You must not undertake too much, Ursula

I told Giles, rather demurely, that there was plenty of time for the consideration of this point. He was inclined to bridge over the present in a man's usual fashion, but my new position was too overwhelming for me to look beyond the deep abiding consciousness that Giles loved me and looked to me for

happiness. So I turned a deaf ear when he asked mo presently if I should mind Lady Betty sharing our home; "for," he went on, "the poor child has no other home, and she is so feather-headed that no sensible man will When luncheon was over, Mr. Hamilton think of marrying her." It was not my egged me to take Gladys to the turret-room place to enlighten Giles about Claude, but I thought it very improbable that Lady Betty would be long at Gladwyn; but I was a little oppressed by this sort of talk, and yet unwilling that he should notice my shyness, so I took the opportunity of saying it was tea-

> me, laughing, that I was a wilful woman, and that I might send Eric to him. As it happened, Eric was coming in search of Giles, and I found him in the passage.

Gladys was lying on her couch, looking worn out with happiness. She was beginning to speak about Eric, when something in "Oh, Gladys, he was so good, and I did my face seemed to distract her. She watched not deserve it!" he burst out before I had closely for a moment, then threw her closed the door. "I never knew Giles could be like that." But I took care not to hear shoulder.

"Is it so, Ursula? Uh, my dear, dear and stroked my hair, until I was relieved and

"And not for mine?" drying my eyes, and "Ah, you will see how good Giles will be,"

I was sitting alone in the drawing-room before dinner. Giles had brought me some flowers, and had rushed off to dress himself; and I was looking out on the garden and the

he looked very glad.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

"WHAT O' THE WAY TO THE END?" Two days afterwards I went back to the White Cottage and took up my old life again, -my old life, but how different now! ahall never forget how Phobe welcomed me back, and how she and Susan rejoiced when I told them the news. Strange to say, neither of them seemed much surprised. They had expected it, Susan said, in rather an amused tone, for it was easy to see the doctor had thought there was no one like me, and was always hinting as much to them Why, I have seen him watch you as though there was nothing else worth looking at, finished Susan, with simple shrewdness.

I kept my own counsel with regard to Aunt Philipps and Jill, for I had made up word to be necessary. Ever since you told my mind to go up to Hyde Park Gate as soon that fallow Tudor was nothing to you, I as they had returned, and tell them myself. But I wrote to Lesbis, with strong injunctions of secrecy.

The answer came by return of post. It was a most loving, unselfish little letter

and touched me greatly.
"I shall be your bridesmaid, Uraule," it said, "whether you ask me or not. Nothing will keep me away that day. I shall love to be there for dear Charlie's take.

"The news has made me so happy. Mother scolded me when she found me crying over your letter, but she cried herself too. We both agreed that no one deserved happiness more. I am longing to see your Mr. Hamilton, Ussie dear. He has one great virtue in my eyes already, that he appreciates you:" and so on, in Lesbia's gentle, sisterly

The fact of our engagement made a great sensation in the place. People who had hitherto ignored the village nurse came to call on me. I suppose curiosity to see Mr. Hamilton's fiancée brought a good many of them.

My new position was not without its difficulties. Giles, who was impatient and domineefing by nature, chafed much against the restraints imposed upon him by my loneli-

His brief calls did not suffice him. would not let him come often or stay long. Max asked us to the vicarage sometimes, and now and then Gladys or Lady Betty would call for me and carry me off to Gladwyn for the evening; and of course I saw Giles frequently when he visited his patients, but with his dislike to conventionality it was rather difficult to keep him in good humor. He could not be made to see why I should not marry him at once and put an end to this awkward state of things. We had our first lovers' quarrel on this

point,—our first and our last,—for I never had to complain of my dear Giles again. I think hearing about Lady Betty's long

engagement with Claude Hamilton had made him very sore. He had been bitterly angry both with poor little Lady Betty and also with Gladys. He declared the secrecy had hurt him more than anything; but Eric acted as peacemaker, and he was soon induced to He came down to talk over the matter

with me, and to tell me of the arrangements he had made for them

It seemed that a letter from Claude had there seemed no reason against their marry

He had talked both to Max and Gladys and they were willing that Claude and Lady Betty should be married at the same time. The new year had been already fixed for Gladys's, and Max meant to get leave of absence for two or three months and take her to Algiers.; and as Claude would have to start for India early in March, Giles thought the double wedding would be best. They could get their trousseaux together, and the

fuss would be get over more easily.

I expressed myself as charmed with all these arrangements, for I thought it would be very dull for Lady Betty to be left behind at Gladwyn; and then I asked Giles what he had settled about Eric.

He told me that Eric was still undecided, but he rather thought of going to Circuceste

to enter the agricultural college there.
"You see, Ursula," he went on, "the lad
is a bit restless. He has given up his absurd idea of becoming an artist,-I never did believe in those daubs of his, -but he teels he can never settle down to city life. He is very much improved, far more manly and sensible than I ever hoped to see him; but he is of different calibre from myself."

"Do you think farming will suit him?" I asked, anxiously.

"Better than anything else, I should say," was the reply. "Eric is an active, capable fellow, and he was always fond of out-door pursuits. He is young enough to learn. I have promised to keep Dorlicote Farm in my own hands until he is ready to take it. It is only ten miles from here, and has a very good house attached to it, and Eric will find himself in clover." Then, as though some other thought were uppermost in his mind, he continued, "I am so glad that you and he are such friends. Ursula, for he will often take up his quarters at Gladwyo."

It was after this that Giles asked me to marry him at once. He was strangely unreasonable that morning, and very much bent on having his own way. My objections were overruled one by one; he absolutely refused to listen to my arguments when I tried to show him how much wiser it would be to have his sisters and Eric settled before he brought me home as mistress to Gladwyn,

It was the first time our wills had clashed and, though I knew that I was right and that he was wholly wrong, it was very painful for me to refuse his loving importunities and to turn a deaf ear when he told me how he was longing for his wife; but I held firmly to my two points, that I would settle nothing with out Aunt Philippa's advice, and that I would not marry him until Easter.

I told him so very gently, but Glies was not quite himself that day. Lady Betty's secrecy was still rankling in his mind, and he certainly used his power over me to make me very unhappy, for he accused me of coldness and over-prudence, and repreached me with my want of confidence in his judgment. My pride took fire at last, and rose in arms against his tyranny.

You must listen to me, Giles," I returned, trying to keep down a cheking feeling. "You are not quite just to me to-day, but you do not mean what you say. You face,
will be sorry afterwards for your words. If
I do not accede to your wishes, it is not beJill?" I asked, rather curlously; but she did cause I do not love you well enough to marry | not answer for a moment, only drew down "You will be a you to morrow if it were expedient to do so; my hand, and looked as the diamonds that ary to his memory."

suited to each other." And I knew she was to wait. I will marry you at Easter, if pledge that he had placed there; then she right.

Max's turn came presently.

Max's turn came presently.

Max's turn came presently. perform the ceremony. Will you not be content with this?"

"No," he returned, gloomily. "You are keeping me waiting for a mere scruple: neither Gladys nor Lady Betty would say a "Little she-bear, do you know how glad I much, Ursula. I could not have believed am!" Max joyously exclaimed. And indeed that my wishes were to little to you." But he was not able to finish this outting speech, for I could bear no more, and suddenly burst iuto such an agony of tears that Giles was quite frightened.

I found out then the goodness of his heart and his deep unselfish affection for me. He reproached himself bitterly for causing me such pain, and begged my pardon a dozen times for his ill temper, and so coaxed and petted me that I could not refuse to be comforted.

He laughed and kissed me when I implored him to take back his words about my cold-

"My darling !- as though I meant it !" he said; but he had the grace to look very much ashamed of himself. "Of course you much ashamed of himself. "Of course you startled now. Things were growing serious; were right,—you always are, Ursula: we but Jill gave me a little push in her childleh way. Miss Prudence shall have her own way in the matter; but I will not wait a day longer for all the Uncle Maxes in the world." And so we settled it.

I remember how I tried' to make up to Giles for his disappointment, and to show him how much I cared for him. We were dining at the vicarage that evening with Gladys and Eric, and as he walked home with me in the moonlight he took me to task

very gently for being too good to him.
"You have been like a little angel this so. You see he is so real and honest that he evening, Ursula, and I have not deserved it. I believe I love you far more for not giving me my own way. It was pure selfishness: I

see it now.' "I hope it is the last time that your will will not be mine," I answered, rather sadly. "If you knew what it cost me to refuse you, Giles!" But one of his rare smiles answered

It was the end of September when I went up to Hyde Park Gate to tell my wonderful piece of news to Aunt Philippa and Jill. Jill was very naughty at first, and declared that she should forbid the banns; her dear Ursula should not marry that ugly man. But she changed her opinion after a long conversation with Giles, and then her enthusiasm knew no hounds. It was amusing to see the admiring awe with which Aunt Philippa looked at me. My engagement had raised her opinion of me a hundredfold. I was no longer the plain eccentric Ursula in her eyes: the future Mrs. Hamilton was a person of far greater consequence.

I could see that her surprise could scarcely be concealed. I used to notice her eyes fixed on me sometimes in a wondering way. She told Lesbia that she could hardly understand such brilliant prospects for dear Ursula. I had not Sara's good looks; and yet I was marrying a far richer man than Colonel

"I think Mr. Hamilton a very distinguished man, my dear," she continued, much to Leabia's amusement, "He is peculiarlooking, certainly, and a little too dark for my taste; but his manners are charming, and he is certainly very much in love with Ursula. She looks very nice, and is very much improved; but, still, one hardly expected such a match for her.'

Lesbia retailed this little speech with much gusto. Dear Aunt Philippa! she certainly did her duty by me then : nothing could exceed her kindness and metherliness. And Sara came very often, looking the prettiest and happiest young matron in the world, and almost overwhelmed me with advice and pet-

They had come to the conclusion that my position was a somewhat awkward one, and ever. It is ridiculous to think of her as a that it would not do for me to go on living at married woman," he went on; "but Claude the White Cottage. They wanted me to give declares himself to be perfectly satisfied. the White Cottage. They wanted me to give up my work at Heathfield until after my marriage; and at last Aunt Philippa conceived the brilliant idea of taking a house at

Brighton for the winter.
"You have never liked Hyde Park Gate, Ursula," she said, very kindly; "and we shall all be glad to escape London fogs this year: your uncle will not mind the expense, and I think the plan will suit admirably. Heathfield is only twenty minutes from Brighton, and Mr. Hamilton will be able to visit you far more comfortably, and you can sleep a night or two at Sara's when you want to go up to London to get your trousseau.
I thanked Aunt Philippa warmly for her

kind thought, and then I wrote to Giles, and asked his opinion. I found that he entirely

agreed with Aunt Philippa.
"I think it an excellent plan, dear," he wrote; "and you must thank your good aunt for her consideration for us both. I shall see you iar oftener at Brighton than at the White Cottage. Miss Prudence will be less active there : I shall be allowed to enjoy reasonable conversation without the speech -'Oh, do please go away now, Giles; you have been here nearly an hour'-that invariably closed our cottage interviews." I could see Giles was really pleased with Aunt Philippa's proposition, so I promised to go back to Heathfield and settle my affairs, and join them directly the house in Brunswick Place was ready; and by the middle of Octo-

ber we were all settled comfortably for the

winter. I found Giles was right. I saw him oftener, and there was less restraint on our intercourse. He would come over to luncheon whenever he had a leisure day, and take me for a walk, or drop in to dinner and take the last train back. Gladys and Lady Betty came over perpetually. I used to help them with their shopping, and often go back with them for a few hours. Max was also a frequent visitor, and Mr. Tudor. Aunt Philippa kept open house, and made all my visitors welcome. I think she was a little sorry that Mr. Tudor came so perseveringly; but she was true to her principles to let things take their course and not to fan the flame by opposition. She was always kind to the young man, and, though she generally contrived to keep Jill beside her when he dropped in for afternoon tea or encountered them on the parade, she did it so quietly that no one noticed any significance in the action.

But I think Aunt Philippa's maternal fears would have been up in arms if she had overheard a conversation between Jill and myself one wintry afternoon.

Aunt Philippa had gone up to town to see Sara, who was a little ailing, and she and Uncle Brian were to return later. Gladys and Giles were to dine with us, and Max would probably join them. Aunt Philippa was very fond of these impromptu entertainments, but she had not extended the invitation to Mr. Tudor, who had called the previous day, and I had got it into my head that Jill was a little disappointed.

She sat rather soberly by the fire that afternoon; but when Miss Gillespie left us she took her usual seat on the rug, and her black looks bobbed into my lap as usual, but I thought the firelight played on a very serious

room, but he looked up, and, as before, our happy woman, Ursula. You are exactly but under the circumstances it will be wiser, were flashing in the ruddy blaze, Giles's.

denly,—

"I was only thinking, Uraie dear: I often think about thing. Do you remember that evening at Hyde Park Gate when the lamp fell on me, and I might have been burnt

"Oh, yes, Jill," with a shudder, for I never cared to recall that scene.
"Well, I was thinking," still dreamily.

Then, with a change of manner that startled me, ... Ursie, if a person saves another perme, "Ursie, if a person saves another person's life, don't you think that life ought to belong to them?—that is, if they wish it?" with a sudden blush that rather alarmed me. "Stop, my dear," I returned, coolly.
This is very vague. I do not think I quite understand. A person and another person, and them, too: it is terribly involved. Which is which? as the children say."

Jill gave a nervous laugh, but her eyes gave me no doubt of her meaning: they looked atrangely dark and soft. "Mr. Tudor saved my life," she whispered. Ursie, if he wants it, that life ought to be-

long to him."
"Jill, my dear," for I was thoroughly

way.
"Ursie, don't pretend to look so surprised: you knew all about it: I saw it in your face. Don't you remember what he said that night, that he did not know what would become of him if I died, that he could not bear it? Did you see how he looked when he said it?" I remained silent, for I could not deny that Mr. Tudor had betrayed himself at that moment; but she went on very quietly, "Ursic dear, I know Mr. Tudor cares for me; he does not always hide it, though he tries to do

cannot help showing things."
"Jill," I exclaimed, auxiously, "what would your mother say if she knew this ?" "I think she does know it," replied Jill, calmly. "She does not care for Mr. Tudor to come so often, but she is good to him all the same. Neither father nor mother will be pleased about it, because he is not rich, poor fellow; not that I think that matters," finished Jill, in a grave, old-fashioned man-

"My dear child," in a herrified tone, you talk as though you were sure of your

own mind, and you are hardly seventeen."
"So I am sure," was the confused answer. "If Mr. Tudor cares enough for me to wait for a good many years, -until I am one and twenty, -- he will find me all ready : of course I belong to him, Ursula: has he not saved my life? There is no hurry," went on Jill, in her matter-of-fact way; "he is very nice, and I shall always like him better than any one else; but I should not care to be engaged until I am one-and-twenty. One wants a little fun and a good deal of work before setiling down into an engaged person," finished

the girl, with a droll little laugh, I was spared the necessity of any reply to this surprising confession by the entrance of our three visitors, for Max had encountered them at the station, of course by accident, and had walked up with them. That fact was sufficient to account for Gladys's soft bloom and the satisfied look in her eyes: she looked so lovely in the new furs Giles had bought her, that I did not wonder that Max was a little absent in his replies to me. Jill had made some excuse and left us, and it was really a very good idea of Giles's to ask me to come out on the balcony and look at the ses. He wrapped me in his plaid and placed me in a sheltcred corner, and we stood watch-ing the twinkling lights, and the dark water under the glimmer of starlight. He had a great deal to tell me, first how happy Eric was in his new work, and what cheerful let-ters he wrote to Gladys, and next about Captain Hamilton, with whom he professed

himself much pleased. Well, there is no accounting for tastes," with a change of intonation that was very intelli-

gible. And how is Phobe, Giles?"

"Oh, first-rate," he answered, chesrfully; "she likes her new couch much better than the bed. I tell ber if she goes on improving like this we shall have her in the pext room before Easter. By the by, Ursula, have you digested the contents of my last letter? Shall we go the Pyrenees to spend our honeymoon? It will be too early for Switzerland: we might go later on, or the Italian lakes."

"Anywhere with you, Giles," I whispered; and he gave me silent thanks for that pretty speech.

He did not say any more for a little time, and I stood by him watching the dark, wintry sea. Once my life had been dark and wintry too, but how mercifully I had been drawn out of the deep waters and brought to this haven of rest! As I crept nearer to Giles he seemed to utter my unspoken

thought. "I am very happy to night, Ursula, I have been thinking as I travelled down what it will be to me to have you always near me, to share my work and life. I am so glad you love Gladwyn so dearly."

"Love Gladwyn,—your home, Giles: is there anything strange in that?" "No, dear, perhaps not; but I like to hear you say so. There will not be a wish of yours ungratified if I can help it. I mean to

spoil you dreadfully, Ursula."

I told him, smiling, that I was not airsid of this threat, and just then Max's voice interrupted us:

"Little she-bear, do you know this is dreadfully imprudent? Is this the way Hemilton means to take care of you?"
"Wait a moment, Ursula," whispered Giles. "Do you hear that ballad-singer in the square?" A voice clear and shrill seemed to float to us in the darkness: "Sweet and low, sweet and low, wind of the western sea,' she sang. The waves seemed to splash in harmonious accompaniment; the lights were flickering, the carriages rolling under the faint starlight. I saw Giles's face-as I

loved to see it-grave, thoughtful, and satis-"After all," he said, as though answering some inward questioning, "a man cannot know what his life will bring him. Do you

remember what Robert Browning says: "What o' the way to the end ?-The end crowns

The end crowns all to me, Ursula." And Giles's deep-set eyes gave me no doubt of his

THE END.

SACRIFICING HIS LIFE. Mr. W. C. Lysaght, M.R.C.S., Assistant Medical Officer of the British Royal Infirmary, England, has acrificed his life in an effort to save a patient. About a fortnight ago a man was admitted to the infirmary suffering from an affection of the throat, supposed to be diphaffection of the throat, supposed to be dipntheria. The operation of trachectomy was performed by Mr. Lysaght, but the tube becoming choked, the last chance of saving the man's life was for some one to apply his lips to the tube wand suck the moisture. This Mr. Lysaght did, but without avail, for shortly afterward the patient died of suppressed scarlatina. Mr. Lysaght caught the disease in its worst form and died. A window is to be erected in the infirmary to his memory.

GO IT, MACBETH.

The second secon

"My name's Macbeth, I'm out of breath, In haste to lecure you,
With fire and smoke, I'll squesze the yoke Upon the Papish crew. Home Rule with me does not agree,
To you I plainly tell.
On it I frown, I'll put it down, And disappoint Parnell.

And with my twine I'll hang O'Brien, And with my twine I'll hang O'Brier
Then take my hangman's rope,
Across the eea, to Italie.
And there I'll hang the Pope.
When that is done, the battle's won,
You Orangemen can smile,
But yet I fear there's danger near,
That threatens Erin's Isle.

Let us begin and hang those men. Those Home Rule advocates
We'll choke to death and stop their breath, Or drive them to the States. Let every man rush to the van, Let no man stay behind; Well have great fun. to see them run, Like chaff before the wind.

My power is great, I'll vind cate He who represents the Crown, And Home Rule yet I will upset, And glerify Lansdowne.
He and Trenche can beat the French, And bang the Irish poor,
And make a raid with his br gade Upon a cabin door.

My dear Lansdowne, confined to town, My dear Lansdowne, connect to town, Well guarded there by men.
You can't expose your Lordship's nose,
You keep it snug within.
I'll take you home, across the foam, Where you will be content,
With your police the poor to fleece
And gobble up your rent.

God help you, then, poor Kerry men,
When Lansdowne comes in sight;
His cloven hoof will smash your roof
And drive you out at night!"
"See here, Macbeth, just hold your breath,
You're talking yere fast. You're talking very tast, Till I provide a place to hide From your infernal blast.

But mind your eye, when you come nigh, The land of liberty, To roar and bawl in alontreal, Where Ir shmen are free.
You'll get the groan and cobble stones,

To send you back, and then Across the main, if you're not slain. And Parnell's sure to win!"

MEBICANO SOLDHOW.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Salt and water cleans willow furniture. For diarrhesa use boiled milk and castor oil,

also brandy and raw eggs. Butter and lard should be kept in earthen or stone ware, and kept in a cool place.

Charcoal ground to powder will be found to be a very good thing for polishing knives. A bonnet and trimming may be worn a much

longer time if the aust be brushed well off after walking. Claret stains, shou'd, while wet, have dry salt spread upon them, and afterwards dipped into

boiling water New tine should be set over the fire with boiling water in them for several hours before

food is put into them. A little borax added to the water in which scarlet napkins and red-bordered towels are

washed will prevent them fading. Plaster busts may be cleaned by dipping them into thick, liquid cold starch—clear starch mixed with cold water-and brushing them

A pirce of zinc placed on the live coals in a hot stove will effectually clean out a stovepipe, the vapors produced carrying off the soot by chemical decomposition.

Ten stains are very difficult to get out if ne glected. They should be soaked in mith or warm water as soon as possible, and then soaped and rubbed out. The next washing will efface them

Salt is preservative in its nature. If too much of it is used in cooking food, it wars against the juices of the stomach, and thus retards digestion, and will in time derange the digestive organs. It is best to use it in small quan-

t ties.
To take creases out of drawing paper or engravings, lay the paper or engraving face downward on a sheet of smooth paper, unsized white paper, cover it with another sheet of the same very slightly damp, and iron with a moderately warm flatiron.

A FEW CONVENIENCES.

Have some small pieces of board, either round or square, covered with enamel cloth or oil-cloth, to set under pots and kettles when they are taken from the stove. Every woman knows what a black, ugly mark these utensils make wherever they are set, and usually the sink is used for this purpose, to save the cleaning of table or leaf after them. A few of these boards hung near the stove will be found vary convenient for this purpose. When the dripping pan comes out of the oven it is sure to smut whatever it touches. A square board like the above kind will come in very handy here. These boards can be washed off very easily and will last a long time, thereby saving the housewife a great deal of unnecessary work.

A small box tacked to the wall in some corner where it will be easy of access, into which is deposited all the small clippings from the family sewing that would otherwise be thrown into the rag bag will be found of no little assistance. In cooking you spill something on the floor. It ing you spill something on the floor. It is only a little spot and you don't want to run out after the wash-cloth for that. Take a scrap from the box, clean the spot and throw the scrap in the fire. Your knives have all been cleaned and the board put away, when you find one you had forgotten. You don't want to bring out the board for that, and you don't want to put it away as it is. A scrap from the box and a little ashes from the hearth clean is highly another green wines it day; the bride nicely; another scrap wipes it dry; the knife are satisfied. The baby puts his greasy fingers on your clean paint, or Johnny writes his name on it. A scrap from the box dampened and soaked obliterates all, and the paint is as clean as before. The uses that the contents of a box of this kind can be put to are innumerable, and if once given a trial you will never be without

one.
All people are more or less forgetful, and the best of housewives cometimes forgets to order from the store something that she should. The when I came near the house I saw a crowd of farm-hands near the door. One of them came of the family with a pain. A mustard bathor a mustard poultice is just what is needed, but it is twelve o'clock at night and not a bit of mustard in the house. She has to either waks up a neighbor and borrow some, or use something not near as good in its place, until morning. A memorandum would save all trouble and worriment. Then have one in the kitchen. A shild's slate, such as used in the schools, is just the thing. Have the pencil on a string attached securely to the Month of any article, or when nearly out, of something in common use, write it down out, of something in common use, write it down immediately, and you will save yourself and amily a great deal of discomfiture and anxiety.

INSECTS THAT FEED ON STEEL RAILS.

The existence has just been discovered of a detestable microbe which feeds up n iron with as much gluttony as the phylloxera upon the vine. Some time ago the greatest construction existed among the engineers employed on the railway at Hagen by the accidents occurring always at the same place, proving that some terrible defect must exist either in the material or the construction of the rails. The German Government directed an inquiry to be made and a commission of surveillance to be formed for the purpose of maintaining constant watch at the spot where the accidents—one of watch at the spot where the accidents—one of them attended with the loss of his—had occurred. It was not, however, until after six months had elspsed that the surface of the rails appeared to be corroded, as if by acid, to the extent of 100 yards. The rail was taken up and broken, and was literally hollowed out by a thin grey worm, to which the qualification of "railoverous" was assigned, and by which name it is to be known in natural history. The worm is said to be two centimetres in length and of the said to be two centimetres in length and of the ence. It is of a light gray color, and on the head carries two little glands filled with a cor tosive secretion, which is ejected every ten minutes upon the iron. This renders the iron in the spon the fron. This renders the fron soft and spongy, and of the color of rust, and it is then greedly devoured by the insect. "There is no exaggeration," says the official report of the commission, "in the assertion that this creature, for its kind, is one of the most voracious kind, for it has devoured thirty-six kilogrammes of rail in a fortnight,"—Cologna Gazette.

A POLITE NEW YORK BANK CASHIER. A despatch was received that ticket No. 50,255 had drawn the \$150,000 prize in the August drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, on the 9th inst, at New Orleans, and that one-tenth of the ticket, representing \$15,000 to the lucky holder, had been collected through the National Park bank of this city.

A News reporter asked Assistant Cashier De
Baun and he had the books examined and replied that the tenth part of ticket 50,255, which drew the \$150,000, had been received by them from Crane's Bank at Hornellsville, N. Y .-New York Daily News, Aug. 30.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES.

Keep a shade on your lamp or gas burner. Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never read by twilight, moonlight, or on

cloudy days. Never read or sew directly in front of the light of winder or door.

It is best to let the light fall from above obliquely over the left shoulder. Do not use the eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Never sleep so that on first awakening the eyes shall open on the light of a window.

Never begin to read, write or sew for several minutes after coming from darkness to

The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub your eyes, that moment stop using

them. If the eyelids are glued tog-ther on waking up do not forcibly open them, but apply saliva with the finger; it is the speedie-t dilutint in the world; then wash your eyes and face in warm water.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT.

If so you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawbarry, the grand specific for all summer com-plaints, diarrhea, cholera morbus, dysentery, cramps, cosic, sickness of the stomach and bowel complaints of infants or adults. Let its merits be known to all who have not used it.

HOW SHE KEEPS HER WAIST DOWN. A writer in the London Lady gives the following simple plan by which all the evils of wearing corsets may be done away with, while all the comfort in the way of warmth and support remain: I can with confidence To test jelly drop a little into cold water or on a cold plate, stirring it for a few seconds. If it conculates it is done. The best jelly only requires five minutes boiling.

In ironing, have a piece of sandpaper, such as capenters use, lying on the table handy, it removes the stickiness of starch from the iron perfectly with only a rub or two across it. my corest. I was at first surprised at the support of this, always as firm as the other method of lacing, while it gives at every breath. I Farl of Cawdow 100,000 don't suppose one is always exactly the same size; and why handage tightly one's body when one would not even treat a limb in the same way? I also think that when the body is allowed to expand it also contracts as naturally: but if pinched it is sure to avenge itself later by be coming more shapeless or getting thicker. If my plan were resorted to I am sure better figures in middle life would be the result, and, in the case of young matrons, better health to the next generation. I will finish by saying that people who suffer faintness, or who have to lie down during the day, will fully appreciate the comfort of lacing with narrow elastic.

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT. Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is

nisery. Indigestion is a fee to good nature. The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flowers has done a

wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.
Remember:—No happiness without health.
But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggest for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

MY LAST ERRAND FOR MY FATHER. Boys, I have a little story to tell you, the old Boys, I have a little story to tell you, the old doctor said to the young people the other evening. One day, a long, hot day it had been, I met my father on the road to town. "I wish you would take this package to the village for me, James," he said. Now, I was a boy of twelve, not over fond of work, and just out of the hayfield, where I had been at work since daybreak. I was tired, dusty and hungry. I wanted to get my supper and to wash and dress. wanted to get my supper and to wash and dress for singing school. My first impulse was to reluse. I knew he would go himself. He was a patient, gentle old man. But something stopped me; my Guardian Angel, I think.
"Of course, father, I'll take it," I said heart-

"Of course, father, I'll take it," I said heartily, giving the soythe I was carrying to the men. He gave me the package. "Thank you, James," he said, "I was about to go myself, but somehow I don't feel very strong to day.

He walked with me to the road that turned off to the town. As we reached it he stopped, and before returning homeward he put his hand on my shoulder, saying again: "Thank you, my son. You have always been a good boy to me, James." I hurried to town and back again. When I came near the house I saw a crowd of farm-hands near the door. One of them came

Nobody ever yet was sorry for love, or kind-ness shown to others. But there is no pang of remorse so keen as the bitterness with which we all, that we can go together.

[FOR THE POST.] PASCAL TRANCHEMONTAGNE.

I'm stivadore on de winter, I work de Bivver Line, On summer time I'm do nawting, I'm wan de man dats sign.

I pass de lomber on de ship, My gang work ver har, We den put on de "hole" some chiss, Some botter an' some lar.

Wan day wen I be on de "hole" I come ver near be ded— Tree bar pig iron out de sling Pass on de bodoy by de "hed."

Day pick me up and make tel'graff, Waggin wit bell it's come; De doctor put me on "young bed" And give neglass Jam-ay-kay rum.

Dey run off quick de hospital, Mabbey dats dang'ers case; Dey put me on big stone sidewalk, I'm tink dats be strange place. I'm eat gas-hose for make it slip,

She fill same on big spree;
Dats fill jus' like I'm get toot puil,
Or wen I'm drink moch white whiskee. De doctor tell-You'll allright now, Dats jus' your back's be break; You soon be on your work encore, Dats onla small time take.

My weff he's cry like small young boy Wens come de hospital, He's ax it wat he's make it wear Wens go my funeral.

I tell my weff jus' dis like dat— I'm not so dead you say; Dats be my fault, you know yourself— Moa Dieu! doan cry dat way!

I call my weff near on my side For tell him bring some wan, Dats play de "musick" ver well On de acordion.

De ver nex day he bring one fren Her name dats Paul Devienne; She'll bring de box wit it, and Play-"Vive la Canadienne.

So soon I'm out and date be well, I make it ope small store,
For sell cigars, tabac, spruce beer—
All tings like dat and plenty more.

Flora's make plenty becames quick, He's be so smart fine wan; I'm tell you dis, I love ver much Flora-my black and tan.

Pert quick, mabbey, we come very rich. And go on des Etats— Dats for to make it little trip, And see my Brodder-law.

-XAVIER DUBOIS.

BRITISH LANDOCRACY.

THE MEN WHO MONOPOLIZE THE LAND. It is a striking fact that one-half of the land in the United Kingdom—England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales—is held by 1.12,000 part of the population; that is to say, 2,238 individuals out of a population of 30,000,000 monopolize 40,000,000 acres, which comprise the territory of 40,000,000 acres, which comprise the territory of the islands. It is still more startling that more than one-eighth of the territory, comprising 9,300,000 acres, is held by forty-four persons, not one of whom own less than 100,000 acres. And two—Lord Middleton and the Duke of Sutherland—possess over 1,000,000 acres each. In the House of Lords the property interest is, of course, paramount, upwards of 400 out of the 500 peers being land owners to the extent of 14,250,000 acres. In the House of Commons there are about 200 proprietors owning upwards of 2,000,000 acres, besides more than sixty sons and heirs of land-holding peers. Taking both Houses of Parliament, the land-owning interest is far in excess of others, land-owning interest is far in excess of others, owning a quarter of all the land in the United Kingdom. Can it be expected that they will pass any law interfering with their own land laws? Until this evil law of primogeniture shall have been done ever with those will all these done. shall have been done away with there will always be party spirit and evil laws. The table annexed ought to cause every Englishman to feel how serious is the situation.

| ì | Earl of Cowdow | 100,00 |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------|
| | Duke of Cleveland | 102,00 |
| 1 | Countess of Home | 103,00 |
| ı | Lord Kenmare | 105,00 |
| 1 | Dake of Montrose | 105,00 |
| i | J. R. Farqueharsen | 109.00 |
| ı | Lord Seconfield | 109,00 |
| 1 | James S. Christenholm | 110,00 |
| ĺ | Marquis of Bute | 112.00 |
| 1 | J. Gordon | 112,00 |
| 1 | Earl Fitzwilliam | 114,00 |
| Ì | Marquis of Sligo | 120,00 |
| i | A. E. Macontosh | 125.00 |
| | Lord McDonald | 130,00 |
| Ì | Donald Cameron | 130,00 |
| | Sir G. McP. Grant | 130,00 |
| | Marquis of Downshire | 130,00 |
| ı | Margu. of Lansdowne | 135,00 |
| | Duchess of Sutherland | 140,00 |
| | Earl of Dalhousie | 140,00 |
| | Norman McLeod | 140,00 |
| | Duke of Hamilton | 150,00 |
| | Lord Lovat | 160,00 |
| | Sir K. S. McKinsie | 160,000 |
| ١. | Dake of Portland | 160,50 |
| i | Sir C. W. A. Ross. | 160,00 |
| | Even Ballie | 165,00 |
| | Richard Berridge | 165,00 |
| | Marquis of Conygham | 170.00 |
| | I Duke of Northumberland | 180,00 |
| | Duke of Devonshire | 190,00 |
| | Duke of Athole | 190,00 |
| ľ | Duke of Argyll | 190,00 |
| 4 | Alexander Matheson | 200,00 |
| İ | Lady Willoughby | 200,00 |
| 1 | Earl of Fife | 250,00 |
| | Earl of Schofield | 300,00 |
| 1 | Duke of Richmond | 300.00 |
| ı | Sir J. Matheson | 400,00 |
| | Marquis of Breadalbane | 400,00 |
| | Duke of Buccleuch | 450,000 |
| ļ | Lord Middleton 1 | ,000,000 |
| J | Duke of Sutherland 1 | 200,00 |
| į | Here we have the names of forty four | |
| | possessing upward of 9,300,000 acres | in the |
| | United Kingdom. | 10 M |
| i | O BriogravinRegin: | |

Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor—

Please inform your readers that I have a posiive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

If some men knew as much as they talked there would not be any sale for the encyclo-pædias.

THE BREATH of a chronic catarrh patient is often so offensive that he cannot go into society, and he becomes an object of disgust. After a and no occomes an object of disgust. After a time ulceration sets in, the spongy bones are attacked, and frequently entirely destroyed. A constant source of discomfort is the dripping of the purulent secretions into the throat, sometimes producing inveterate bronchitis, which in its turn has been the exciting cause of pulmo-nary disease. The brilliant results which have

HOW CLEOPATRA KILLED HERSELF.

HOW CLEOPATRA KILLED HERSELF.

Dr. Viaud Grand Marias, in a curious pamphlet on the Egyptian Queen, discusses at some length her experience on slaves, prisoners and persons condemned to death. Quoting from Plutarch, he shows how she acquired the certitude that the bite of the asp effected a calm and painless death. But here the wortby doctor's reasoning begins. How, he asks, did the asp escape, and how did the two attendants of the queen die? Nobedy saw the serpent afterward, and we have the spectacle of a closed room, of two women inanimate, and of one languidly raising her head to answer with dying feebleness the women inanimate, and of one languidly raising her head to answer with dying feebleness the messenger of Cleaar. All this, according to the doctor, shows that charcoal had been resorted to; for Cleopatrs, who was a clever woman, had studied every possible means of bringing about d-ath. M. Maipero, the well known Egyptologist, to whom the recent resourches of which Barou Larrey made fun have been communicated, doubts the existence of the great Nile Queen, as there are no monuments or hiero-Queen, as there are no monuments or hieroglyphs relating to her.-London Daily Tele-

HAVE YOU TRIED IT. If a you can testify to its marvellous powers f healing and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhæa, cholera morbus, dysentery, crampa, colic, sickness of the stomach and bowel complaints of infants or adults. Let its merits be known to all who have not used it. .

> A WORD TO THE BOYS. [By Dr. Holland.]

If we are to have drunkards in the future some of them are to come from the boys to whom I am writing; and I ask you again if you want to be one of them? No, of course

you don't! I know you don't drink now and it seems to you as if you never would.

But your temptation will come, and probably it will come in this way. You will find your the will come in this way. You will find yourself, some time, with a number of companions,
and they will have a bottle of wine on the table.
They will drink and offer it to you. They will
regard it as a manly practice, and very likely
they will look upon you as a milksop if you
don't indulge with them.
Then what will you do? eh, what will you
do? Will you say: "No, no! None of that
stuff for me. I know a trick worth half a dozen
of that!" or will you take the glass with your
own common sense protesting and your con-

own common sense protesting and your con-science making the whole draught bitter, and a feeling that you have damaged yourself, and then go off with a hot head and a skulking soul that at once begins to make apologies for itself, and will keep doing so all your life? Boys, do not become drunkards.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND WEAKNESS OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.

Dr. E. M. GAVITT, Toledo, O., says: "It is a valuable remedy in nervous prostration and weakness of the alimentary canal."

THE SCOTT ACT REPEAL. A THIRD PARTY TO BE FORMED TO RESIST THE MOVEMENT.

TORONTO, Sept. 14.—The Scott act convention closed this afternoon. Arrangements were made for a campaign against the repeal movement and all temperance people are called upon to assist the assailed counties. A vigorous pro-test will be made in the Dominion Government against the repeal vote in those counties in which the Scott act has not been in force for the full period of three years. A surplementary campaign fund will be created to render assistance to local organizations where a repeal vote is pending. A central committee consisting of Mayor Howland, J. J. McLaren, Q.C., Rev. Dr. Shaw, Rev. John Smith, P. S. Spence, Rev. Dr. Griffin, Chas. Raymon and M. O'Hara was appointed to control the campaign fund. trol the campaign fund. A lecture lureau consisting of F. S. Spence, Rev. John Smith, J. T. Moore, Toronto; Dr. Youmans, St. Catherines, and Rev. D. L. Brethour, Brantford, was also formed. Several hours were spent in discussing the formation of a prohibition party, and the following resolution, moved by Rev. Dr. Suther-

renders their continued existence either neces-sary or important; therefore, be it resolved that this convention is of opinion that the present juncture is peculiarly favorable to the organization of a new party, with prohibition as a chief plank in its platforn.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY can be easily practiced when Diamond Dyes are known and used. They color any article any color, and faded or dingy articles can be made to look like new. 32 Colors. 10 cents

THE DIRTY DUKE. HIS OPINION OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.

New York, Sept 14 .- A correspondent of the World called upon the Duke of Mariborough at Boston shortly after his arrival there yesterday. After courteously hearing what the correspondent wanted to find out, regarding him with some suspicions, the Duke said :

"Interviewing is a highly pernicious prac-tice. I am not quite familiar with American journalism, but I think ii is far below the standard of London journals. The habit of promiscuous interviewing is exceedingly annoying. They never quote correctly what one says. They distort it and amplify with their acute imagination. I find that public men are greatly and

noyed by reporters "Has your Grace been put to annoyances from this source?"
"Ah, I have avoided reporters generally

Now, if an American were to come to London, continued the Duke, "and ring my door bel and wanted to know how many housemaids kept, whether I had a butler and how much) kept, whether I had a butter and how much I be paid my cook, I should consider him impertion of the my private affairs. Now, I consider that my impressions of people I have met, and my place for the present and future, are just as much my private affairs, and I cannot answer the questions you have asked. This American aystem of interviewing, like the American papers on the whole, is different from our English ways, and in many respects inferior and reprehensible." How do you enjoy the American tour so

far ?" 'I am traveling for rest and change, and find that I am securing it."

DON'T HAWK, SPIT, COUGH suffer dizziness, indigestion, inflammation of the eyes, headache, lassitude, inability to per-form mental work and indisposition for bodily labor, and annoy and disgust your friends and acquaintances with your nasal twang and offensive breath and constant efforts to clean your nose and throat, when Dr. Sage's "Catarrh Remedy" will promptly relieve you of discomfort and suffering, and your friends of the disgusting and needless inflictions of your lose than a complaint very prevalent with our sex. I was unable to walk any distance or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a time without feeling exhausted; but now, I am thankful to say, I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience." For lose than a needless inflictions of your lose and throat, when Dr. Sage's "Catarrh without feeling exhausted; but now, I am thankful to say, I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience." For lose than a needle same thankful to say, I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience." For lose than a needle same thankful to say, I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience." For lose thankful to say, I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience." For lose the lose thankful to say, I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience." For lose the lose thankful to say, I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience." For lose the lose thankful to say, I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience."

Fond mother—I tell you my daughter Eulalia has such control over her feelings, that, for instance, when at the theatre she can weep with one eye turned toward the stage, while with the other she smiles at the gentleman sitting beside her."

WITHOUT EQUAL.

Wilson Montrose, of Vienna, Ont., having used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in his family for summer complaints, says, "I cannot speak too highly of it, for children as well as aged people troubled with diarrhoa it has no equal."

COURTSHIP IN FRANCE.

patent of respectability in all stations, in all professions. The young man is spoken to and, of course, the girl named to him. A party is given, and they meet. Then the girl, supposed to be in entire ignorance up to this point, is asked how she should like so and so for her husband. Then the mamma of the bridegroom comes one evening when the house has been set in order, and everybody dressed in his best. And after the first salutation she rises, and in a solemn voice asks the hand of Mile. Estella for M. Achille. Then the mamma on the opposite side of the house accepts the offer. Estelle weeps and throws herself into her future mamma's arms, while the son-in-law embraces the mother of his intended. The papas shake hands: the betrothed lovers, relieved from the maternal arms, mutuallovers, relieved from the maternal arms, mutually bow to each other, and the servants bring in tea. The bridegroom comes every evening with a grand boaquet, which he offers to made-moiselle, flirts an hour or two with the mother, bows to the daughter and good off.

The bride elect has only to embroider quietly by her mother's side, to smile, to blush and simper. The negotiating lady comes in grand state, preceded by an enormous trunk (mamma and the bride receive her-never, of course, heeding the trunk), and present the bride with a corbeilte—namely, the wedding dress, veil and wreath, two or three Cashmere shawls, ditto velvet dresses, a set of furs, a set of lace flounces, a set of diamonds, a watch, a fan, a prayer book and a purse of gold. These come from the bridegroom. In return the lady gets a bracelet from the bride, with many thanks for the presents and the husband. At last comes the signing of the contract. The bride takes one step into the world—she receives her visitation. one step into the word—sale receives her visi-tors, and speaks, nay, converses with all except the intended—that would be improper. She gives tokens of her affection to her unmarried relatives, bought from the purse in the corbeille. relatives, bought from the purse in the corbeille.
The wonders of this corbeille are displayed in one room, while the troussean of the bride, given by the mother, is exhibited in another. Embroidery, linen, cambric, laces, &c., are here lavished on the personal clothing of the bride, made up in dozens and dozens of each article, with pilos upon piles of table cloths, sheets, towels, &c., all marked with embroidered marks and tied with pink and blue ribbans. Then comes the civil ceremony, and two days Then comes the civil ceremony, and two days after the last scene of all, at which we have assisted, in the Church of St. Sulpice.—London Exchange.

VOLUMES OF BOMBAST have been published about the multifarious and irreconcilable effects of many proprietary remedies. The proprietors of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery content themselves with facts susceptible of proof. They state their Purifier to be what it has proved itself to be, an eradicator of Dys-pepsia, Constipation, Liver and Kidney troubles, and a fine general alterative.

DEFECTIVE SPEECH.

On this subject we give the leading points of a clinical lecture reported in the London

Lancet:—
A child with a cleft palate uses his tongue and the muscles of the palate in an unnatural way. Hence after the closure of the cleft by an operation, an impediment remains, because the patient is still controlled by his previous habits. He will need, therefore, systematic training for months or years, to acquire right habits in the case. One prime requisite is that he fix his patient attention on his teacher, and slowly imitate him as the latter strongly pronounces the difficult words, making every movement of his lips and tongue as plain as possible. The palate may be so highly arched that the child's speech is not much better than that of the former case. But the soft part of following resolution, moved by Rav. Dr. Suther-land, was carried.

"Whereas, the experience of thirty years in Great Britain, the United States and Canada shows that no advanced temperance legislation need be expected from the existing political parties as such; and whereas, the public utterances of party leaders in the Dominion afford no ground of hope that prohibition will be made a plank in either platform in the near future, if at all; and whereas, as there is no distant issue of principle between the existing parties which of principle between the existing parties and Canada the speech greatly improved by training. There may be extreme backwardness in speaking, though there is no organic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no organic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no organic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no organic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no organic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no organic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no erganic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no erganic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no erganic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no erganic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no erganic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no erganic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no erganic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no erganic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no erganic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no erganic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no erganic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no erganic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no erganic defect. Here a speak ing, though there is no erganic d the palate can be lowered by an operation, and the speech greatly improved by training. to pronounce the letters s or i, or he speaks in a babyish way. Such patients will generally overcome the difficulty in time. Sometimes the voice is "stuffy," especially in endeavoring to utter m, n, or ng. The word morning sounds like bordig. This is due to growth in the nose, or back mouth. On the removal of these by a surgical operation, the voice recovers its normal character. Enlarged tonsils sometimes cause omewhat similar difficulty. Another defect somewint similar difficulty. Another defect is stammering. Usually the person has a nervous constitution, and has been subjected to some nervous strain, generally at school. In such cases, all disturbing causes should be removed, and the nervous system invigorated as far as possible. But the stammerer must be taught to speak with deliberate enunciation, imitating the teacher in the utterance of all difficult words, and especially filling the lungs well at every

> Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

> On a wet day a number of persons took shelter in Rowland Hill's chapel during a heavy shower, while he was preaching. Hill remarked: "Many people are greatly to be blamed for making their religion a cloak, but I do not think that those are much better who make it an umbrella.

THE EXPERIENCE OF MRS. PETERS. Mrs. Peters had ills, Mrs. Peters had chills, Mrs. Peters was sure she was going to die; They dosed her with pills,

With powders and squills,
With remedies wet and with remedies dry. Many medicines lured her, But none of them cured her, Their names and their number nobody could tell;
And she soon might have died,
But some "Pellets" were tried,

That acted like nagic and then she got well. The magic "Pellets" were Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (the original Little Liver Pills). They cured Mrs. Peters, and now she wouldn't be without them.

"I wish I was a pudding, mamma,"
"Why?" "Cause I should have lots of sugar put into me."

A lady from Syracuse writes: "For about seven years before taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I suffered from a complaint very prevalent with

Bickle's Anti-Coustmptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary com-

plaints. The Spaniards have this proverb :- "When mothers-in-law fall out, we get at the family facts,'

IN MEMORIAM. HENRY CRILLY, J. P. No lingering in the valley.

No waiting by the shore; His feet scarce touched the water, When his soul was wafted o'er. No long or dreaded terrors,

Clouded his heavenly sight;

He fell neleep so gently
After his last "Good night," That loving friends could scarcely Believe his spirit fled, And thought that smile so saintly Belonged not to the dead.

But the brave, brave heart was eilent, His good life's work was o'er, And the firm right hand and helper Had gone for ever more. The echo of his footsteps

Had hardly ceased to fall, And words were left half uttered When summoned by the call. His soul had sought its Maker,

His Father and his God; And left a sorrowing household To bow beneath the rod. Oh! think what blissful vision Burst o'er the fa ling sight,

As closing here his eyelids
In the dark and dreary night, They met a glorious morning, A perfect blissful day, When all the clouds of sorrow

Had fled, yes, fled for aye. DR. O'READY.

AN OPERATOR'S ADVENTURE. ALONE IN AN OFFICE WITH A BOX OF GOLD AND A

THIEF IN A COFFIN. "Not long ago," said a gentleman recently in conversation with a reporter, "I nut a most singular and daring woman in a little town in the West. She was a telegraph operator, and a very good one, too. Though fifty years old, she was still fresh andfull of vigor. Her piercing black eyes, closely shut lips and fine gray hair, brushed back from a low brow, bespoke very plainly to a close observer that this woman at east was not one of the kind that shricks and

faints away in emergency.

"She related to me an adventure she had with a robber in her early days, which, connected with a strange freak of the telegraphic instru-

ment, is worth rolating.
"In my early days," she said, 'a number of years ago I was the railroad operator in a little Western town in an entirely new and unsettled county. It was during the gold excitement and people were coming and going all the time. It was no uncommen occurrence for a box of gold to be sent by express, and the greatest diligence and care were required on the part of the train-men to see that they were not robbed of their precions burden.
"One afternoon an express train arrived and

"One afternoon an express train arrived and left at the station in my care a box of money, the amount I do not remember. Later in the day a rough box containing the body of a man who had been killed was landed on the platform, and it was found could not be removed until the next day. Well, both boxes were carried in, and I must confess that it was not very pleasant to chem with a colden treasure on one side and to sleep with a golden treasure on one side and a lifeless body on the other. There was no remedy, however, and I had to put up with the arrangement. As the money had been forwarded very quietly I felt confident that no one knew anything about it, and so was not troubled with any agricult approximation.

with any serious apprehensions.

"The night proved to be very dark and it began to tain. I had been lying awake for seme time watching the bright scintillations of the lightning from the wires, when clearly and distinctly across the line came the startling message:— Watch that box, watch that box. I sprang up at once and tried to find out from whom the message came. I telegraphed to a number of points, but no one knew anything about it. Finally I came to the conclusion I had been dreaming, and retired. I had scarcely got into bed when the strange message was heard again. This time it was more distinct. and the instrument began to click at a lively rate, repeating the words over and over again :-

Watch that box, watch that box. "At once I got up and pulled out a heavy Colt's revolver that had been rusting in the office and found to my horror it wouldn't work. I was afraid to go near the box containing the dead man, for I felt sure a live one was in it. The treasure was too heavy for me to carry, and to go out and leave it for a moment would have given the villain in the hox an opportunity to take it. What to do I scarcely knew. The instrument clicked, clicked, and the same shortline message was repeated over an I over. By aid of a low, flickering light I could see the rough box very plainly at the other end of the station. I gave no signs of life. Finally I secreted myself behind a dry goods box where I could see and not be seen, and awaited developments. 'I held in my hand an iron bar and the old rusty revolver; these were the only weapons of defence I had. I did not wait very long before I thought I saw the lid of the coffin move. I was not mistaken, either. Pretty soon it was pushed gently aside, and the head of the most villainous-looking man was pushed out. I saw through the whole scheme now, and well it had been planned. He got out from his temporary sepulchre and lit a dark lantern. He moved cautiously about. As he drew closer and closer to where I was I was afraid my hard breathing would reveal my hiding place. He passed me unnoticed, and I knew now was my only chance. The man heard me move and turned quickly, but not quick enough to want off a well simed bloss on it afterwords. ward off a well aimed blow, as it afterwards proved. I struck him near the ear with the bar and with sufficient force to fell him to the floor. Almost overcome with excitement I ran to the nearest neighbor's and returned to find the bird flown. The marks of carriage wheels

occurrence only by ascribing it to supernatural causes." — Pittsburg Despatch.

in the mud could be plainly seen, and while I was gone his confederates had arrived, found

their unlucky pal and had taken him away, but had left the box. I never found out who he

was, neither could I learn from whom the

strange message of warning came. I am not superstitious, but I never could account for the

BURYING ONE OF THE VICTIMS. MITCHELLSTOWN, Sept. 13.—The funeral of Michael Lonergan, who was shot dead by the police last Friday took place yesterday afternoon. The body was followed to the cometery by thousands of people, the procession being over half a mile long. At the grave Father McCarthy made an address in which he exclaimed:—"God have mercy on his soul, may he receive more mercy in heaven than he received on earth."

MORE FIRING BY THE POLICE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 13.—At Ballyporeen, Tipperary, last evening, a riot broke out in a public house and the police used their batons freely on the rioters. The latter, after a tussle, compelled the police to retreat to their barracks, from which a few shots were fired at the crowd. No one was injured, however. Several rioters were arrested.

Thos. Sabin, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten corns with Holloway's Corn Cure," Reader, go thou and do likewise.

A young man having been twitted with the fact that his sweetheart squinted, replied thus in verse :-

I know there's a cross about Norah's blue eye, But that fact my love cannot smother, For her eyes are so pretty; no wonder they try To be gazing round into each other,

Mrs. Parvenu says her new house has all the modern conveniences, even rheumatic tabes,

66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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ilmited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUS WITNESS at 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 100 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 200 per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted; &c., 500 per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 500 each insertion.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1887

LANSDOWNE is well instructed as to the localities where it is judicious for him to appear in public.

MR. DENIS KILBRIDE, who visited Canada in company with Mr. O'Brien, has been selected to represent South Kerry in Parliament, in place of Mr. John O'Connor, who retires on ccount of business engagements.

we were bent upon bringing about annexaon to the United States, we would oppose ommercial union with all our strength. An n xation is the alternative to unrestricted reciprocity.

REGARDING the attitude of the Catholic Church towards the Knights of Labor, Bishop Ireland says that the Church holds the secret work of the order to be harmless so long as it does not foment riots, immorality or irreligion. The bishop approves of the management of Mr. Powderly, but cannot tell what course the Church would take should he be displaced by another.

Ir has transpired that there were only forty delegates present at the famous Young Men's Conservative convention at Toronto. Furthermore, it is asserted that every one of them was either in actual or prospective enjoyment of Government patronage. No wonder they sat with closed doors.

A GOOD story comes from Toronto to the effect that Sir John Macdonald has offered the vacant Chief Justiceship of Ontario to the Hon. Oliver Mowat, with the usual knighthood thrown in. Of course the report is exceedingly funny, but not quite improbable, to get rid of him.

. It would be impossible to imagine a character more dangerous to the state than that of Balfour. A Tory, who is also an Atheist, is exactly the sort of person a Salisbury, inspired by Beelzibub, would select to persecute a Godfearing, liberty-loving people like the Irish. Such characters are notorious in the history of many nations, but we have the consolation of] knowing how terribly all were punished and how miserable was their end. Balfour will be of "paying an imported official some \$130, no exception.

DOMINION contested election trials will take place in the following cases on the dates mentioned :- Victoria, before Judge James, Sept. 15th, at Baddeck; Queens, N.S., before Chief Justice McDonald, Sept. 19th, at Liverpool; Colchester, N.S., before Judge McDonald, Sept. 27th, at Truro. East Northumberland will take place on 10th November, at Brighton; West Huron, on 16th November, at Goderich; West Middlesex, on 12th December, at Strath-

A TRANSLATION from the Russian of an important article supposed by some to be from the pen of the famous Stepniak, on labor agitation, has just been published in England. It takes a unique view of the tendency of tae labor movement throughout the world. The writer claims that in nearly every country where discontent is rife among the masses less attention is being paid to the wages question than formerly and more inquiry is being made in regard to the relations of the people to the land. The land question in fact is now the "constant factor" in the labor agitation of the world whatever local variation there may be as to additional demands.

WHEN the London Times wants a certain Fort of work performed it knows what instruments to employ. It is sending a man to America to write up the country, and has selected for the purpose the presumed author of the forged Parnell letter. The main object of his mission is to hunt up evidence against the Irish Nationalists. But we do not see the particular use of sending this person out here. He can pursue his occupation of forging and lying much mote safely in London than in New York.

THE Hamilton Times quotes Sir George Stephen as an advocate of Unrestricted Reciprocity. "A few years ago Mr. Stephen was a leading merchant of Montreal, free to speak as he chose, for he was not hunting subsidies and monopoly privileges from Sir John Macdonald. In a circular addressed in 1875 to the heads of the

with the United States of all the native products of both countries, whether natural or manufactured, Canada would soon become the Lancashire of this continent and would increase in wealth and population to a degree that could be hardly imagined."

LIBERTY of speech is no longer a British institution. English politicians in their efforts to gag Ireland have stifled the voice of Parliament. What a stupendous loss of freedom and manliness is indicated by the following from the London Standard :- "Cloture has manifeatly failed to meet the necessities of the case; therefore it is announced that the Government is already anxious to submit the cloture rules to still further amendment in order that with less than 200 supporters they may bring any inconvenient discussion to an abrupt end, even though over forty members are against them."

- A LARGE delegation of the Home Rule Union of England is now in Ireland, and will remain for a fortnight. Among the delegates are Messrs. Pickersgill, M.P., Graham, Conybeare, three clergymen, Messrs. Wilfrid S. Blunt, T. Eccleston Gibb, Thorold Rogers and W. H. Wills. The deputation was received by the Lord Mayor of Dublin on their arrival last Wednesday, and entertained by him at the Mansion House yesterday evening. Meetings for them have been arranged conjointly by the Protestant Home Rule Association and the National League. As the deputation is to break up in sections the whole of Ireland will be covered.

It is perfectly sickening to read day by day the same old stories of imprisonment, outrage and murder under the forms of British law in Ireland. The Salisbury Ministry appear divested of all sense of shame, and to have abandoned all pretence of honor and justice. The impossibility of governing Iteland by coercion has been so thoroughly demonstrated that this last attempt must be regarded as an infatuation. In spite of the police and the army the National League governs the people. It is free association against buckshot and bayonets, the aston ishing part of it being that outrage and murder are carried on by those who act in the name of the Queen. But thanks to the action of Mr. Gladstone the struggle is no longer confined to Ircland. The hills are afire in England and the very means the Tory Government has taken to suppress the Irish are rousing the British masses to a sense of the true issue. The democracy of the three kingdoms is uniting. A terrible conflict is approaching, the end of which will be the destruction of the whole system or landlordism and the triumph of the people over the aristo-

WE read in the Hamilton Times that a family of deaf mutes, sent from England, arrived at that city three months ago looking for work. From the day of their arrival they had to be supported by the city in the House of Refuge, ill the other day they were packed off to Montreal, their fares having been paid to this city by the corporation of Hamilton. Thus our cities are made to support British paupers. If these persons are thrown upon charity here, they should be promptly sent back to the place in England from whence they came. They should never have been allowed to land in this country. There is no room in Canada for the offscourings of English workhouses. United States authorities have taken very strong meafor Sir John would give Mr. Mowat a golden | sures to prevent the landing on their shores of throne and a harp for all eternity if he could | undesirable emigrants. Only the other day they sent back a number of weavers, simply because they were brought out contrary to the act against foreign contract labor. At any rate, we should let the English parish guardians know that they must not attempt to shift the duty of providing for their paupers, cripplesdeaf mutes, and bad characters to Canada. Send them back by all means.

> THE Kingston News objects to its name sake of Toronto asking what the people think 000 a year as Governor, though he does none of the work implied by the title?" The Kingston loyalist holds that we are paying the Governor General "a very good salary, as salaries go, and that it is quite probable that he is filling the position as well as the editor of our contemporary could fill it." The salary is altogether too high, especially when it goes to feed a shark. As to the filling of the position, we maintain against all comers that Phillips Thompson alias Jimuel Briggs, editor of the Toronto News, is an infinitely better man in every respect than Lansdowne. and a Canadian to boot. He would make a far better Governor-General, because he knows the country and the people, is democratio in his instincts, and has never been charged with cruel or dishonorable conduct such as makes the name of one Governor-General at least synonymous with brutality, cowardice and meanness.

MANITOBA can checkmate the Federal Government effectually and forever by adopting the Georgian plan of taxing the land, as the Hamilton Times suggests: "The Provincial Legislature has power to change the laws in favor of the settler and render the Dominion powerless with regard to land policy. The question of title is secondary. The real owner of land is the person or party that is entitled to collect the land rent, and in this case the province can collect the rent. Section 92 of the B. N. A. Act gives to the Provincial Legislature exclusive power to impose direct taxation for Provincial revenue, and gives also exclusive control over, municipal matters. The Legislature is able to enact that no municipal taxes shall be assessed upon buildings and goods, and that both municipal and Provincial revenues shall be collected by a tax on land values; in other words, the Province can become the universal landlord by passing an Act which is within the constitutional right of the Legislature. The result of such legislation would be that neither the Dominion Government nor any of the Colonization companies or other pets of the Government could take anything from the settler. The selling price of unimproved land would disappear, and the Province woollen trade, and quoted in the would own the land in fact, whatever the nom-

said that 'if we could have free interchange be. With such an abundant revenue as Manicould well sfford to join the other provinces in a demand for the abolition of Provincial sub-idies from the Dominion treasury, and for the abolition of Dominion payments for local public works, including railways. The next step would be a vast reduction in Dominion taxation, which is now particularly oppressive to Manitoba. Land rent is the proper source of public revenue."

WE see it stated in the American papers that Mr. Bayard is anxions to promote, to the fullest extent, the object of the Fisheries Commission. He disclaims, it is said, any desire to have commissioners appointed on behalf of the United States who are nothing more than commissioners. The matter at issue is one, in his judgment, which can alone be defined by a treaty. The Joint High Commission of 1871 originated with the desire to settle the so-called Alabama claims. Its scope was broadened to include all questions then pending and to provide for an amicab e settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries. The five members appointed by President Grant were named as commissioners, yet with p'enipotentiary powers. Of the five the first was Secretary of State, the second Minister to England, and the third an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. It is possible that this example may be again followed, and that the Secretary of State, Minister Phelps and Associate Justice Field may be appointed by President Cleveland, with plenipotentiary powers to deliberate upon the means by which "an amicable settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries' may be provided for.

THAT passage in the Queen's Speech proroguing Parliament relating to Ireland is a fine specimen of irony, and might pass for a closing witticism by Balfour, the new Mephistopheles. were it not for the diaphonous echo it receives from the desolate homes of Ireland. Her Majesty was made to say :-

"The wants and difficulties of Ireland have not escaped your close attention during a protract ed session. I trust the remedies your wisdom has provided will gradually effect a complete restoration of order in Ireland and give renewed

encouragement to peaceful industry. O, yes, the wants and difficulties of Ireland have certainly engaged attention. But the eighty-six representatives sent by Ireland to state those wants and present a solution of those difficulties were insulted, reviled and finally clotured into silence. After that we are prepared for the smug reflection that follows. The remedies "Tory "wisdom" has provided are shackles, bayonets and bullets, and to deliver the country into the hands of an ignorant, savage, bloodthirsty polics. These levely instruments are to "effect a complete restoration of order in Ireland and give renewed encouragement to peaceful industry." The sort of order that is produced by murder, and the landlord's peaceful industry" of rackrenting and evict-

It is rather amusing that whenever Mr. White, Minister of the Interior, says or writes anything concerning public affairs he has to supplement it with any number of explanations and go on explaining his ex- to be.' planations till he disappears like a cuttlefish in inky murkiness of his own creation. And now, several weeks after his mistatement regarding the cost of the Intercolonial Railway was shown up by THE Post, his organ explains how it was he failed to tell the truth. These continual lapses from the standard of emphasise a notorious failing of the Hon. Thomas's. It seems constitutional and inveterate. Unlike his patron saint, who modern Thomas will not be believed though he be seen, and heard, and felt.

The unfortunate moral and mental obliquity under which Mr. White suffers, and for which he may be assured of our deepest commisseration, has, we regret to find, proved contagious in the journal over which he has reply, when Lansdowne was referring to immi long been the presiding genius. The same unhappy faculty attaches to it whenever it touches upon figures. Like a boy with a tough sum in arithmetic, it can never give a correct answer, but having forced a result to please itself, announces it with the confidence of a dunce in authority. This curious twist in the nature of our contemporary has been again illustrated by its statement recently regarding the public debt. First, it started off with a bouncing defiance of fact in saying that "the debt of Canada is practically station. ary," and that "the whole of it has been created for works of public utility, directing and promoting the wealth and prosperity of the people." Now, let us look at the figures as given in the Public Accounts. The debt of the Dominion at the end of the fiscal year. June 30th, 1886, was \$223,157,107; at the end of the last year, June 30th, 1887, it had swelled to \$225,026,762, an increase of about two millions. That is what Mr. White's organ calls stationary! But what is a mere matter of two n illions to the magnificent Kazoot ?

AMERICAN newspapers, discussing the question taken as regards the practicability of the project, its discussion throughout the Dominion. and the favor with which it is received there to closer relations in the not far distant future between two countries that are nearer each other-in every sense in which the term can be

A St. Petersburg despatch says the Moscow Gazette openly avows sympathy with Dhuleep Singh, the Maharajah, and his claim to succeed his father as Rajah of the Punjaub. The principality has been under British annexation to

Singh's father, Runjeet Singh. The Gazette, a more execrable fiend than Balfour appeared principle of our constitution, Government of be. With such an administration and the people, for the people, by the people, when he sneered at William O'Brien in a the people, for the people, by the people, '" of his residence in England as a pensioner on the British Crown, and his attempts, resisted by England, to re-enter the Punjaub and assert his claims, says :- "The people of India helieve that Russia will sooner or later free them from the British yoke."

> ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found a report of the magnificent banquet tendered last evening by the leading citizens of Quebec, of all parties, creeds and nationalities, to the Hon. James McShane. Few public men receive so flattering a tribute, and we have no doubt but this splendid demonstration was made as a reply and rebuke to those who recently attempted to injure Mr. McShane in public estimation. That they feel the rebuke is proved by the fact that the senior Tory organ at this city, which led the attack on the Minister of Public Works, with its usual virulence and dishonesty, refrains from even mentioning the banquet. This manifest unwillingness to show a political opponent the smallest courtesy, even to the exclusion of news which everyone in the city wants to read, is an exhibition of churlishness that only excites contempt. Were Tom White honored with a banquet the whole paper would be devoted to a grandiloquent report of the event. It is gratifying, however, to Mr. McShane and his friends to know that the attacks made upon him have resulted in establishing him more firmly in popular estimation, and the people of Montreal, whom he represents, will see in these instances still stronger reasons than before to support

THE Catholics of Scotland are laying before the Holy See the claims of Mary, Queen of Scots, to beatification. The Catholic press of England expresses sympathy with the Scotch. who are thus endeavoring to have justice done to the memory of the unhappy Queen. "That she was a Martyr is almost beyond question, says the Catholic Times, "for it is on record that she purposely enquired of her persecutors whether, if she renounced her religion, her life would be spared, and on being told that it -would, she broke out into thanksgiving for the assurance that she was to be permitted to die for the Faith. It is not for us to prejudge the cause of the murdered Queen, but we may be permitted to say that if she were proclaimed [to be worthy of Beatification, the decree would be peculiarly acceptable at the present moment. The extremely interesting exhibition of her relics at Peterborough has turned the attention once more to her sad fate, and has onickened and deepened the sympathy which nearly all tender-hearted Protestants, as well as Catholics, have felt for her. And as regards her history, there cannot be a doubt that the false judgment which popular opinion in Eugland has passed upon Mary's character and that of her contemporaries has been widely questioned of late years, and that the beatifi cation of Queen Mary, while it would probably inflame the anger of worshippers of John Knox, would lead thoughtful Protestants to ask them, selves whether a Pontiff like Leo XIII. could pass such a judgment if the facts were indeed as they had been brought up to imagine them

THE SHERBROOKE EPISODE.

A gentleman residing at Sherbrocke, who was witness to the episode between Mr. Michae Lynch and the Marquis of Lansdowne, reported in the papers yesterday, sends us a circumstan. tial account of what occurred. Our c retruth when dealing with accessible facts spondent vouches for the truth of his statement, and adds that the facts, as he gives them, can be substantiated on oath. It will be seen that his report differs very materially from that would not believe till he saw and felt, our given by the Gazette. The statement is as fo'llows :-

> " Michael Lynch is an Irishman from Boston, now staying with his relatives, who are farmers in Compton. He visited the exhibition with two of his cousins, a young man and a young woman. Lynch was seated on the grand stand with the young woman when the address of welcome was presented to Lan-downe. In immigration to this country.' Lansdowne heard the voice and noticed Lynch, who was well dressed and respectable looking, and said he 'would be glad to discuss that subject in some other place,' Lynch replied by saying that his (Lansdowne's) tenants were too poor to emigrate.

Any one who knows the composition of the ruling Tory toady element of this city will no be surprised to learn that a rush was made for Lynch by a crowd who were more like w.ld beasts than human beings. Lynch being a muscular, stalwart Irishman, was not pounced upon by an athlete, as reported in the Gazette, but struggled manfully with the crowd, till he was dragged by main force from the platform, and then handed over to the police. A charge was trumped up by the chief of police, Lynch brought before a magistrate and sent at once to jail. Bail was refused last night. Lynch passed the night in jail, but was liberated this passed the night in jai, but was interacted this morning, when they found they could make out no charge against him which they could substantiate. Mr. Lynch has since placed his case in the hands of Mr. L. C. Belanger, a leading advocate of this city. An action for illegal arrest will be at once instituted, and the court. will in due time decide how far the authorities were justified in their brutal treatment of Mr. Lynch." Sherbrooke, Sept. 15th, 1887.

TORY INHUMANITY.

Humanity revolts at the spectacle of a person of Commercial Union, indicate a growing occupying a position of trust and responsibility feeling among our neighbors to meet the on behalf of the nation flippantly sneering at Canadian desire for closer trade relations at the physical torments he has inflicted on a least half way. The Buffalo Courter says: political prisoner. This is how Balfour stands The sentiment in favor of Commercial Union | before the world. Like Lansdowne, he appears in Canada is much stronger than has been sup- anxious to let the public know how keenly he posed in this country. Whatever view may be enjoys the reflection that a defiant patriot has been made to endure physical suffering. This icey devilishness suggests the thought of thermal conditions hereafter that will thaw a Secretary are suspicious signs of the times. They point of Ireland, even though he were a glacier and make an evictor sweat at every pore. English writers have exhausted their powers of lurid coloring in describing the alleged tortures used—than either is to any other country of the inflicted by tribunals of religious persontion in a dark and cruel age, but it has remained for "an English gentleman" to defend the use of torture from the Government benches in the British House of Commons, in the face of humanity, under the blaze of nineteenth cen tury civilization. A savage dancing about his viotim at the stake is a cheerful spectacle com-England's Indian empire ever since Dhuleep pared to a British minister of the Crown de-Singh's infancy, the reason given for the act of claring in fine phrases of brutal humor his annexation being the alleged disordered state of satisfaction at the sufferings of a fellow being.

dungeon. But there is such a thing as carrying the affectation of elegant cynicism too far. Balfour has brought upon himself a gaze of hornified loathing from the civilized world. A great authority on English law has written:-" As the British courts of law hold him answerable who does anything against law, though directed to do so by lawful constituted authority, so will, we may suppose, if there be any responsibility at all, God hold him responsible. "ho does anything on the authority of injustice, passed in the form of law, against His eternal laws of justice, reason and humanity.' Mr. Balfour may fancy these but high-sounding words that have no bearing on practical politics. But they convey a truth under which many Balfours have been crushed never to rise again.

AYOUB KHAN. Ayoub Khan, who was reported in our despatches yesterday as having appeared in the vicinity of Herat with a number of followers, is younger brother of Yakoob-Khan, who succeeded his father, Shere Ali, on the throne of Cabul in 1878, while the war was being carried on against this potentate, who refused to receive a British envoy on terms of equality with a Russian. That war was comparatively brief, and resulted in Yakoob tending his submission at Gundamuk, and yielding the "scientific frontier" claimed by the then Tory Government; but September 3, 1879, Major Cavagnari, the new British resident, and all the other members of the mission, were murdered at Babhl, and the whole of the country had to be occupied by the English. Ayoub was the prime mover of the rising that broke out against the army of occupation in July, 1880, and which, after being at first successful, was crushed by Sir Frederick Roberts. For a time passed with no provision for the stay of this Ayoub held out at Herat, but in the end had to fice across the Persian frontier. He had been 'interned" at Teheran for over five years, when last week his escape from his place of confinement created an immense sensation throughout the Anglo-Indian world. Ayoub claims the throne of Afghanistan, held by Abdurrhaman, his cousin; and is probably of opinion that Russia can provide him with a more advantageous base than Persia for operations against the present Ameer.

ORIGIN OF POLITICAL EQUALITY.

The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the constitution of the United States has given occasion to a very interesting historical discussion. The question debated is the origin of the underlying principle of American political institutions as expressed in Lincoln's famous phrase-"Government of the people, for the people, by the people." A writer in the Catholic Review points out that " prevailing popular ideas on the subject have been formed from the ordinary text-books of the United States history used in the public and private schools. With scarcely an exception, these books treat the history of the development of the Republic, material intellectual and moral, as the work directly and indirectly, of the English Puritans settled between Nova Scotla and the moath of the Hudson river and their descendants. Even in Catholic schools most of the histories employed convey the same impression. The explanation is probably that the writers or compilers of American school text-books in the first half of the century were New Englanders, and the mothods adopted by them, having once secured the field, have remained in possessioo.'

Nothing, however, could be more erroneous. understood. Toleration of independent opinion in political matters was as bitterly opposed by them and as relentlessly persecuted as were all deviations from their gloomy standard of religion. The principle embodied in the American Constitution, and destined to find its fullest development in the social reg-neration of mankind, was never dreamed of by the ancients. In Greece the prople had a strong sense of national independence, but none of absolute in dividual freedom. Slavery was an institution that nobody questioned. Plato included human slavery in his model republic. Slaves were sometimes given their freedom, but the notion of the innate right of all men to freedom and share in government was unthinkable to the To Christ alone was reserved the enunciation

of the evangel of equality in the sight of God and salvation for all mankind. Here, nowhere else, we find the origin of the principle which has extended to politics and government, and which is recognized as the most ennobling that nation could maintain. It took a long time, many ages, in fact, before it became recognized. Even yet it is assailed by the forces of despotism on one hand and anarchy on the other. It was never lost to sight, however, and was frequently asserted by Catholic peoples long before the Puritans appeared on the political scene. From the religious life of old Catholic times it extend ed to government. Inasmuch as Christ died for all men, without exception, all became ennobled, even to the very humblest. Thus was established the brotherhood of man, and it was only a natural step that the religious thought should be carried into effect in government. The writer before mentioned, while adopting this view, fortifies it with the dogma of free will "which implies the individual responsibility of every human being without an exception, and this was bound to issue in equal political right, an equal share according to capacity and circumstances in the functions of government. These two dogmas underlie the principle of Mr. Lincoln's phrase. But a hundred years ago nearly all Protestants who were not infidels at heart were Calvinists to the extent that they limited the merits of Christ's death to a chosen few-a spiritual aristocracy. The Protestant tendency has always naturally been towards exclusiveness. and wherever this Protestant, tendency has anpeared among Catholics, as it sometimes has done, it has always taken the same direction. As for free-will, it is notorious that Catholicity has always atded alone in maintaining it against both Protestants, on the one hand, and the hundred and one infidel systems of pallosophy on the other."

In thus presenting the case, there is no desire to detract from the honor due to the many great and noble Protestants who have aided in the cause of humany liberty. "But one of the most egregious mistakes that could be made is the endeavor to find smid the negations of which in some places the former Tory vote Toronto Nation of that year, Mr. Stephen inal claim of the Dominion Government might the country following the death of Dhuleep The imagination of a Dante could not picture Protestantism is composed the origin of the only reversed, but Toryism was wiped

As regards the institutions of American freedom, and the attitude of the "Anglo Saxon" element in America towards them in revolutionary days, and down to the present time, it cannot be denied that it was almost uniformly hostile. Mr. Lecky, in his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," throws a good deal of light on this, and he has delved in many documents of the period. He seems to main tain that most of the well-to-do "Anglo-Saxons" were either open or disguised Tories; that, with the exception of a few ambitious or turbulent lawyers or demagogues who were "Anglo. Saxons," and their immediate rabble of a following, the blood, brains, bone, sinew, and money that were expended in making the Constitution possible, belonged chiefly to Irish, Dutch. Swedes and Scotch.

A SHADY TRANSACTION.

From the Leinster Leader, received by 'ast mail, we learn that "the Marquis of Lansdowne has given notice that he will do at Luggacurran what The O'Grady is doing at Herbertstown. And this, the Chief Secretary has declared in Parliament, is illegal. If Lord Lansdowne is not guilty of a violation of the law in evicting his tenants at Luggacurran he is decidedly guilty of an evasion of it. The Irish Party were battling in Parliament against landlords being left the power to proceed by writ and sheriff's sale to evict the tenant. The Chief Secretary refused to listen to their representations. This power of eviction was, he said. never exercised. The House was told over and over again that it was the more usual way with the Lansdownes, the Clanrickards, and the other landlords who desire to deprive their tenants of the privilege of the six months for reduction. The Bill measure of cruelty. The Marquis of Lansdowne now steps forward to give the lie to the Chief Secretary's assertions. He had proceeded by writ for the recovery of the rent : gainst the tenants. The sheriff sold their farms to realize the judgment, and they were bought in by the landlord who is now proceeding technically on the title, but really for non-payment of rent. From the Chief Secretary's statement it appears that there is a question of the legality of such a proceeding-so at all events he has decided in The O'Grady's cases. It will be interesting to know if the Government will lend their forces to assist a proceeding which the Chief Secretary says he believes is illegal, and which, in its very best aspect, is a shady transaction."

THE BIGGEST SYNDICATE YET.

If what we hear of the Chinese-American Bank scheme be true, China has become sub ject to a syndicate whose operations and exactions will be as bad in the long run as occupation by a foreign aimy and worse a thousand times than any Tartar invasion could be. This syndicate of American capitalists has secured the exclusive right in China for the Chinese. American Telephone Company to erect telephones, operate telephone lines and manufacture telephonic apparatus and appliances in all the treaty ports now open or to be hereafter opened in that country, for a period of fifty years. In connection with this scheme a Chinese-American bank is to be established, to be under joint American and Chine,e control, and the capital of which is to be contributed jointly by American and Chinese. The functions of this institution, in addition to the transact. ing of general banking business, will include the placing of all government loans for such public purposes as the construction of railways, the working of mines and the contracting for supplies needed for such undertakings. It is also to have authority to issue bank bills and to provide a uniform currency in gold and silver, such bank bills and com to be a legal tender for their full value throughout the empire. The head of the syndicate is in Philadelphia, and the active and organizing agent is one "Count" Mitkiwics, who has been so "financially embarrassed "for years as to make it impossible for scores of creditors in New York and Wash, ington to obtain satisfaction for their claims. The "count," lives in style in the house in Washington recently occupied by Mr. Manning. The immense Eastern transaction has been approved by the Chinese minister at Washington, and staid financial men begin to open their eyes with amazement as they listen to the stories of the achievements of the impecunious count."

THE OTTAWA COUNTY VICTORY.

Mr. Rochen, candidate of the Mercier-Mc-Shane Government, has been elected in Uttawa county by a majority, according to late reports. of about 1,500! This is a magnificent victory. At the last election Mr. Cormier, the Tory candidate, was elected by 357 majority over Mr. Rochon. This extraordinary revulsion of popular feeling can only be attributed to the vast change that has come over the people in relation to parties. It is a proof of the popularity of the Government founded on its record. Ottawa county has been uniformly Tory for a great many years, till now, grown tired of the corruption and dishonesty of that party, and having had practical illustration of the benefits of Liberal rule, it has turned completely over. The blow is a terrible one to the Tories. The battle was fought in one of their noted strongholds. The whole influence of the Federal Government close at hand was exerted against the Liberal candidate. Their best men spoke and worked in the contest. They poured out money like water. But they have suffered a veritable Waterloo. We congratulate Mr. Mercier and Mr. McShane on this splendid proof of their popularity. By s miserable trick of delaying the appointment of an administrator during the absence of Lieut. Governor Masson, Mr. Mercier was prevented from visiting the county and addressing the people till nigh upon the last day. When he did appear, however, the enthusiasm with which he was greeted showed how high he stands in public estimation. But though the Premier was thus kept away for while, the field was not vacant. Hon James McShane was there, and by his powerfu speeches and active work in organization and canvassing contributed in a very great degree to the glorious result we chronicle to day. Among the large Irish population of the county especially was his influence felt. Everywhere he went the majority for Rochon was arge, and

pletely. In Egav, East and West Temple-Thurso, Old Chelsea, Buckingham, Hull, Low, Hartwell, wherever in fact the Irish vote was a factor, there Mr. McShane carried all before him for the Liberal-National candida'e. In this he was ably seconded by other workers, who sil did youman's service in one of workers, the hardest fights in one of the most difficult counties of the province. The result is intensely gratifying, as showing that the Government is firmly established in popular good will. To us it is especially so, since the Irish people have given so unmistakable a proof of their attachment to a Government which has so well recognized their claims to representation.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Discontent with confederation in the eastern provinces, open defiance of Federal authority in Manitoba, the strength and unanimity of the movement among the farmers allover the country, must convince all who take an interest in Cavadian affairs that this country is far on the road to disintegration: The system of fraud and bune mbe, known as the Macdonald Government, has brought the country to the verge erament, and were it not that the proximity of the United States affords an easy exit for discontented thousands, rebellion would have made power Sir John Macdon Id has corrupted par lament, dissipated the resources of the country, and driven a million Canadians into exile. He has caused two rebellions and is fomenting a by excessive taxation and supplied the materials for a general commercial revolt. In return for money used to secure the election of a rapscallion parliament he has handed the reople over to rings and monopolies who fleece them at will. His policy of protection, which was to have made the country prosperous and rich, has developed into a most elaborate system if extertion. True, we can console curselves with reflections on the ostentation of boodleism in princely charity and rejoice in having a new batch of knights, but there things rank vegetation of social corruption. The soil where it grows may be fat, but it is the fatness of the land gathered in a heap, while the hills thistles. British statesmen and financiers must nee in the discontent, now the most prominent feature in Canadian affairs, an index of impending change. The whole public service is rotten to the core. Politicians of the dominant stripe have ceased to keep up the pretence of public honesty, and the whole system appears doomed to early and, perhaps, disastrous collapse.

A SLANDERER REFUTED.

Rev. Mr. Piché, a French Canadian priest, now residing in France, has written an able reply to the Baron de Grancey's book on Ireland, "Chez Paddy." The Baron's work was the result of the stuffing he got from Irish landlords and agents, and as a consequence is a mass of lies and absurdicies. M. Piche's "Answer" is an admirable, witty and trus refutation of the Baron's slanders against the Irish people at home. He begins by saying :-

"Your object, sir, was to excite laughter, and you have succeeded; but you might have thesen for your irony another people than the one that tent her some in 1870 to fight for you, and who were with the Canadians, the only people who felt for you, and loved you in your national humiliation? national humiliation.

eloquent peroration:

"No Irish mother, sir, rocked me in my cradle beside the smoking runs of their little home; no Irish father showed me the spot where my ancestors were hanged in dium fidei; no drop of that heroic blood shed at Portenoy flows in my veins. I can go through Ireland without learning that an inch of its land ever belonged to my family. But like M. de Grancey, I belong to a country that made the cause of an oppressed people their own. I belong to that nation that took the defence of other lands and fought for their liberty and prosperity, and one that loves justice and hates iniquity. Our mother country has not lost its vocation from having given birth to some of her son- who laugh at the misfortunes of others. I know, sir, that beyond the sea there is another France -a new one-that has lost none of her generosity and of her loyalty and respect for the old France, and it is because I am one of hr sons that I write this book. I have no leisure that I wrise that there few pages have cost me long nights' labor, after long days spent in the exercise of my ministry; but it, thanks to them, I have repaired the scandal caused by a Frenchman, and served a calumniated nation strugging with the energy of despair, I shall have the reward I only ambitioned."

The chivalrous action of our French Canadian countryman in thus taking up the gauntlet on behalf of a much maligned nation will be fully appreciated in this country, where people of Irish and French descent have so much in common and where their friendship has been cemented by mutual kindness and good will. Mr. Piché is well known in Montreal, where his book, we have no doubt, will be widely read and productive of much good.

YOUNG CONSERVATIVES.

After the great flourish of trumpets with which the convention of Young Conservatives was heralded, it is melancholy to read in the independent press of Toronto that it was "an ignominious fizzle." "The delegates," says the News, "were, for the most part, a lot of machine politicians. The public meeting announced to be held in connection with the gathering was abandoned, and the banquet at which the magnates of the party were expected should keep within doors. His appearance in to be present was indefinitely postponed, a convenient press of business detaining Sir John

The proceedings were held with closed doors and the reports furnished to the press were of the most meagre and unsatisfactory kind. The wires were evidently pulled in such fashion as in America that they have planted to prevent the "young men" resoluting on dan- in Ireland and watered with the blood of gerous ground. They did resolute, however, millions. Lansdowne carries this menace and here is the precious political creed evolved with him wherever he goes in our country. from the teeming brains of the future Tory Policy alone should induce the British Governstatesmen of Canada.

"That this Convention desire to express the loyalty of the Young Liberal Conservatives of Ontario to the institutions of this country, and their firm adherence to Buitish connection, and

truly pledges itself to resist any attempts to alter the one or weaken the other. "That as Canadians we point with pride and satisfaction to the immense public works which have been constructed and to the rapid strides of development which the country has made under the public spirited and progressive policy

Government may, while pushing forward the development and settlement of the country, ex-

ercise a due regard for economy.
"That inasmuch as it has been found that the exercise of local bodies of the fullest powers in the management of affairs which do not affect the country at large, contritutes areatly to the happiness and well being of a people, and tends to develop the principles of self-government, we view with disapproval and alarm the course which the present Government of Ontario has adopted of centralizing power in itselt, an i thereby prejudically affecting the dignity and lessening the power of useulness of the Municipal Councils.

"That this convention approves of the steps which are being taken to establish a new paper in Toronto which will advocate the principles of

the Liberal Conservative party.

"That we view with apprehension the increase of the Previncial expenditure while the revenue remains almost stationary, and we deprecate the policy of the Ontario Government in maintaining an apparent revenue by selling Provincial assets and entering the proceeds as in-

Conservatives, young or old, who can produce nothing better than that had better prepare to take back seats. In the presence and under the pressure of the great questions now agitating the people of this country these resolutions are ununtigated balderdesh and humbug. The authors thereof "may point with pride" to whatshort work of it long ago. To fortify his own ever they please, but they cannot assure that interesting attitude towards anything they themselves have said or done. Where is the vigor, the enthusiasm, the mauliness, the patriotism, which should distinguish the young third. He has produced widespread discontent men of a young nation? Evidently afraid to speak out openly, lest the public should know and the press criticise their otterances, they conducted their proceedings on the plan of secrecy. The result we see as given above. A convention of slobbering bubs in a vacant lot could

LANSDOWNE THE DISTURBER.

When the workmen of Perkins' brewery in London mobbed General Haynau all England approved while many applauded that exhibition of English hatred for tyranny and cruelty. At de not make a nation. In reality they are the Sherbrooks yesterday a man giving the name of Michael Lynch gave open expression to his opinion of the Marquis of Lansdowne while hasten with their daughters to do homere before that functionary was replying to an address and plains beer nodding crops of mustard and from the Agricultural Association. This instance, like that of the London brewery men, was the expression of the same humane spirit of detestation for a man who has distinguished himself before the world for the cruel exercise of power. Haynan's crimes against humanity differed but slightly in form and degree from what are charged against him who has desolated Luggacurran. Both are equally obnoxious to those feelings which Christian and free people have been always and everywhere taught to cherish. Therefore, when men like Haynau and Lansdowne thrust themselves before people of free spirit what can they expect but to be greeted with explosions of wrath and detestation?

Lansdowne has already been informed that in

this country his usefulness is gone, but if he chooses to persist in remaining here, antagoniz. ing the governing principle of Liberty, supreme on this continent, he must be prepared to endure such treatment as he must know his character and conduct merit. The fact that he is the representative of Tory Government in England is no reason why he should not be told in plain language that he is personally odious. Loyalty does not demand from us that we should bow before the shadow of Royalty. As a matter of fact the preponderating millions The learned writer combats the statements of | who occupy this country do not care a fig for the dippart Baron with facts and statistics, and loyalty or royalty, only so far as it may suit a ends his admirable work with the following passing purpose. Their loyalty is due, and is wide some guard against moral lepers. But it cheerfully given, to the royalty that resides in institutions and men who have proved worthy. We do not worship Robert Macaire, though all the kings and emperors on earth give him their patents of nobility. A marquis who has driven aged men and women and little children from their homes to perish under pitiles; skies is a monster of human depravity whom no power on earth can shield from the God inspired hatred of all just men. He may be commissioned as a Governor-General. He may spout his platitudes before selected crowds of Tory toadies, but he

most know that in this country there is no place,

however well guarded he may think it, recure

from the presence of men who have the courage and the right to denounce him. In view of the facts of William O'Brien's imprisonment, that a Castlereagh and a Balfour are slowly doing that true patriot to death in a loathsome duogeon, while vindictive Tories and their newspapers express their joy in gloating over the imprisoned man, Lansdowne, the instigator of their dastardly crime, has the impudence to show himself as a bandier of compliments in the face of outraged humanity. Does he imagine that his office is going to protect him from popular weath? Perhaps he will learn, as others like him have learned on this continent, that there are masses o men who are neither poor, not ignorant, nor debased, who are ready to drive an iron stake through the heart of the thing be represents and so bury it, that it may never rise to haunt a land made sacred by honest labor and dedicated to Liberty by the hands of freemen. For the evictor, the thief of other men's property, we have no room though Cromwell gave him his title, Victoria confirmed it, and all the power of the British Empire backed it up. To endure the misfortune and disgrace of having a Lansdowne in the midst of us is bad enough, and out of respect for the traditions of the office he holds, we might suffer in silence, but he public is an invitation to protest, and a challenge to reprobation. A person so hateful to humanity and directly edious to the Irish people should not be retained here to give cause for disturbance. But it looks as if English Toryism desired to create the same evils

ment to recall him. At this moment that government is sueing on its knees to the United States for a settlement of disputes involving sovereignty on the seas of this continent. Had Canada a Governor-General less obnoxious to American ideas and a government not committed to Imperialism, there would be some hope of a settlement. But the American goverument and people see in the instruments to whom the British have committed their case union or annexation is the cry down by the

will find that the notice to quit has not been are not going to give themselves away on the of the British case is therefore fixed. unless indeed Chamberlain crosses the water Lausdowne and subsidised as a military confine, | boring republic." is what the American nation will never permit. Thus it is that Lansdowns is n t only an internal nuisance and cause of turbulence, but also a certain element of loss to Canada. Therefore, the sooner he anticipates his ignominious expulsion by retirement the better for name of peace let us have one who is not stained with crimes of eviction and who cannot to branded in public as a tyrant or held up to public execration as a monster of c:nelty and injustice.

AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY. The American poet who wrote

1. A thing for laughter, sucers and jeers 18 American atts:ocraey,"

has been more than justified by the conduct of "society" among our neighbors towards the Duke of Marlborough. A man of more unsavory moral reputation is not to be found in the two hemispheres; yet he has been received with open arms by the ladies of that class which on account of wealth occupies the position of aristocracy in the States. These women, who would turn with scorn from a fallen sis er, fawn upon a man whose whole I fe has been devoted to sensual indulgence, and whose name is redolent with the infamous scandals of the divorce court. In England he is excluded account of his vices, but American mothers him. It is a picture to excite the loathing of all honest folk. The incident has not been lost, however, on the American press. With but few exceptions the newspapers have been outspoken in their condemnation of the miser. able tufthunters of Newport. Of these society sheep the Chicago Herald says with cutting severity, "the oldest and toughest wether of them all, the beliwether so to speak, went for ward from her safe retreat and bade Sir Lupus into her fold. Thin she gave the signal and the entire flock, old and young, tough and tender, paraded before his eyes. The youngest and softest lambkins regarded has wolfship with soft eyes and flaunted their tender graces to his very teeth. Se woned old wethers looked on with approving eye. Even the ancient rains and their foolish male offspring joined the admiring throng, and, in excess of hospitality, commended this or that tender bit to his Lord-

ship's taste. It was an affecting sight." After this it was not astonishing that his dis-Grace should issue a card to the American puba lic saying :- " I have really nothing I wish to say beyond a general expression of gratitude at the excessively kind and hospitable manner in which I have been received by my friends in America."

While there is a general demand that paupers. cripples and criminals shall not be landed on the sheres of America, would it not be wise to pro. long as he has a handle to his name, American society is open to receive him with all honor and admiration. Bi :cklegs, adulterers, seducers, et hoe genus omne, these are the sort that find a welcome, and are feted and caressed by the upper ten. Thus the United States is not only a dumping-graund for the paupers of England, but also a fashionable refuge for her social out-

DENIS KILBRIDE.

In announcing the definite selection of Mr. Denia Kilbride as the Nationalist candidate for South Kerry, the seat new vacant by the resignation of Mr. O Comor, the Lemster Leader remarks that he will appropriately represent almost exclusively the tenants of the Marquis of Lansdowne and that he will have among his constituents the Marquis' relatives and agents. "Mr. Kilbride," -aya the Leader, is well deserving of such an honor. Ostside the Parliamentary Party, and including many within it, there are few more popular men in Ireland today than Denis Kilbride. The first evicted tenant under the Plan of Campaign he displayed in the circumstances of his eviction and in the subsequent proceedings a sturdiness and manliness of character denoting the true soldier, and showed the not less requisite qualities of coolness and discipline which admirably fit him for Parliamentary life." From its inception, Mr. Kilbride has been an active organizer in the National League in his locality, having been elected, as in Land League days, honorary secretary of the thorough-going branch established in his native parish—the only post of honor which those who had known him from childhood, and who had learned to love him for his manliness and honesty of character, had it in their power to bestow. The part he has latterly performed with his brother tenants in the gallant struggle for the right to live in happy Irish homes, from which a landlord, who is a ruthless home leveller by right of descent, would drive them to find nameless graves in other lands, is well known to readers of THE Post.

COMMERCIAL UNION OR ANNEXA-TION. Commercial union is being discussed with great vigor and ability by the country press, especially in Ontario. The preponderance o opinion is altogether on the side of union. In fact, the few Tory newspapers who oppose it do so in a very pertunctory manner, as if they were not sure but they might have to accept it. Meantime the farmers are almost a unit in favor of it, and already the C. U. is a distinct cry representing a movement of greater depth and force than ever belonged to the N.P. In this province the movement has been warmly advocated among the English-speaking farmers and widely endorsed, while the whole people of the Maritime provinces are in its favor. Commercial of the present Government.

We point with still greater pride to the small extent which the people in opposition to which the United States were minimum or annexation is the cry down by the stretches, and these, coupled with a frugal and by lopping off usels as officials. Several protection of the people in opposition to which the United States were

have been increased by carrying, and success- founded, and against which the whole power of meeting held there to discuss this question, fully, such progressive policy, and beg to express the Republic have been directed ever since the showed how great was the discontent in the future as in the part the first that was fired at Lexington. But England the first that was fired at Lexington. But England the eastern provinces arising from existing commercial coaditions. Referring to his visit abandoned by Americans, though they may to Prince Edward Island, Mr. Cloyes said "he lead her on with false hopes. The Democrats | had heard prominent men there say that unless Commercial Union was obtained they were all eve of a presidential election. Failure going for annexation. That was the general opposite party, that the efforts of the Premier, opinion in the Lower Provinces. He doubted whether if those before him were put in the with the intention of surrendering all places of these people even their loyalty would the claims of Canada on condition of being re- stand the test. Annexation to the States was lieved from the fear of American interference in | going on every day. Canada was annexing her future troubles with the enemies of the empire. | youth to the States with a rapidity which was

As yet there has been no decisive test of the extent of the opposition that may be expected to the movement for unrestricted reciprocity, but it can be estimated from the attitude of a the west are not opposed to it, except in a few instances, while merchants (armers and the And now, ladies and gentlemen, there is one all concerned. If we must yet awhile have a instances, while merchants, farmers and the representative of the Queen in Canada, in the | working classes are in its favor. But what gives emphasis to the movement is the widespread dissatisfaction with things as they stand. Everywhere the people find their productive energies handicapped by taxati n and restriction. They see no hope of alleviation save in the one direction, and in that line the tide of popular feeling is rising with ever increasing volume and intensity.

ENTERTAINED AT DINNER.

The Popular Minister of Public Works, Hon. James McShane, Receives an Enthusiastic Reception at the Hands

of the Chizens of Quebec-His Speech.

QUEBEC, Sept. 19 .- The banquet tendered to the Hon. James McShane this evening was an immense success in every way. It was the inthense success in every way. It was the tribute of the leading citizens of Quebec to the lon. Commissioner in acknowledgement of the divorce court. In England he is excluded his many fine qualities as a public man and his from the social circles to which he was born on large-heartedness in social life. Politicians of all political colors and views were present to testify their respect and esteem for Montreal's representative, making it, as it was, the finest demonstration ever held in the old St. Louis Hotel in honor of any public man. There was also a very large attendance of the fair sex surrounding Mrs. McShane and her sex surrounding Mrs. McShane and her sister, Mrs. Warrington, who put in an appearance just before speech-making began, who evinced much interest in the all orators. The Hon, Senator Pelletier several orators. presided as chairman, and among those present vere the following : Hon. Peter Mitchell, Hon. D. A. Ross, Hon. John Hearn, Major Short, "B" Battery, Lt. Col. Duchesony, D. A.G., Messis, F. X. Lemieux, M.P.P., Jules Tessier, M.P.P., Robt. McGreevy, J. J. Foote, Dr. Stewart, editor Chronicle, J. P. Whelan, U.S. Consul Downs, Hector Cameron, Toronto, Ald. Beausoleil, M.P., George Lewis, Henry Norman, Pall Mall Gazette, London, M. Deschesne, M.P.P., D. Ford. James Carroll, Telegraph, Henry Pemberton, Philip Hurt, S. Lesage, Assistant Commissioner Public Works, George Desbarats, C. Duquette, M. Rossiere, French st-amship line, and about one hundred others.
The during room of the St. Louis was neatly

decorated with English, Irish and French flags. A very fine orchestra played an excellent programme during the evening while the guests discussed the splendid menu of the St. Louis. On the right of the chairman was the guest of the evening, Hou. Mr. McShane, and on the left, the Hon. Peter Mitchell (Montreal). the with trawal of the cloth the usual loval toasts were given and heartily received. In proposing the trast of the guest of the evening, the Chairman alluded in the most flattering terms to the many fine traits of character of guest. He also paid a tribute to the Hon. Min ister's executive capacity, and also referred to the manner in which he had assisted to alleviate the distress among the laboring classes last winter in Quebec. The toast was received with three times three, the whole company singing 'For He's a jolly good fellow

Hon. Mr. McShane, who, on rising, was received with loud cheers, said :-

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen Words can hardly express the feelings which I entertain at this mome at for this magnificent demonstration of your good will, and for the cordial and hearty manner in which you have received my name. This is not the first occasion on which I have experienced at your hands that kindly courtesy and generous hospitality for which your city is so well known. (Cheers.) I can never forgot other events with which you were good enough to associate my poor efforts as a public man, and I can assure you, not one word or act connected with your to flattering reception of myself and wife has een, or ever can be, forgotten by either of us.

Ladies and gentlemen, -It is now nearly ten years since I came to Quebec as one of the re-presentatives of Montreal to the Provincial Parliament. At that time I was a stranger to the great majority of your people. Like all new member, I had many difficulties to con-tend with: but, assisted by the good will and kind forbearance of my fellow-countrymen on both sides, I trust I have succeeded in a tisfying my friends, and that without making any enemies in the House (cheers). The fact of your presence here this evening, and the recollection of the many kindnesses I have received at your hands, are sufficient proof to me that few, if any, of my acts have met with your disapproval. (Great cheering.) For this alone I cannot but thank you frankly from the bottom of my heart. Until lately, as you are aware, it was not in my power to de much for those who had claims upon to do much for those who had claims upon my sympathy and good will here in Quebec. I had often longed for an opportunity which would enable me to help those who needed help the most. That opportunity came to me when my friend, my true friend, the Hon. Premier called me to his Cabinet as Minister of Public Works and Agriculture. During the distress in this city last winter among the laboring classes, feeling that something ought to be done, I con-ferred with the Prime Minister and my colleagues as to the nature of measure of relief by which we undertake to assist the poor without any detriment to the province. I need hardly say, ladies and gentlemen, that the Hon. Premier and my colleagues cheerfully and unhesitatingly approved the suggestions I laid before them. (Cheers.) No time was lost in providing work for hundreds of men who, with their families, would otherwise have been in want. (Cheers.) The work those men did was of a public nature, and has added much to the improvement and beautifying of your city. I am satisfied that this action has met with the approbation of every right thinking person in Quebec and the province. (Cheers.) But, ladies and gentlemen. I hope I may claim with my colleagues to have been associated in another good work. I now refer to the late provincial exhibition. It is some satisfaction to us, and to the peoule at large, to know that that exhibition was a great success. It marked the opening up of a large district of the province which was hithertocomparatively unknown to us. I mean the Lake St. John region. (Cheers) I regret, and regret exceedingly, that my duties prevented me from teing present on that occasion, but know not only from the people in Quebec, but also from many in Montreal, that the display of our agricultural and industrial products was our agricultural and industrial products was something of which all Canadians have reason to be proud. (Cheers.) It proves that we need have no fear of our future. We have a magnificent Dominion, rich in its mineral resources, in the forests which in its great water.

rich in its forests, rich in its great water

holding its own equally with the sister pro-

vinces. (Cheers.)

Of course, ladies and gentlemen, this demonstration, so magnificent in its proportions, friendly in its tone, and non-partizan in its character, prevents me from referring to what the Government has so far accomplished in other respects. I can, however, say, without offence, to those good and kind friends of the myself and my colleagues have been directed so as to do the greatest good for the majority of the people. (Cheers.)

I have also to express my warmest thanks to my true friend, F. X. Lemieux, a gen.lemia...

who does honor to his nationality and hi country, and whose abilities are such as canfuture troubles with the enemies of the empire. youth to the States with a rapidity which was The attempt to establish an imperial power to the north of the Republic, presided over by a the Canadian population had gone to the neight Lausdowne and subsidised as a military confine, boring republic."

| Country, and whose nontries are such as culture troubles with the very highest positions in the land (cheers). I have also to thank my young friend, Jules Tessier, the boring republic." tive of one of the oldest and most dis-tinguished French-Canadian families in the Province. He, to, will, I am satisfied, some day, from his ability and energy, occupy an important position in the country (cheers). To him and many others who have aided, I own section of the Tory press. Manufacturers in this generous manifestation of esteem and good more name I must mention, and that is my honored chief, the Hon. Premier. (Great applause.) I may add that those who think as we do owe him much. He has recognized principles which are deeply a sociated with my political life. (Cheers.) That political life extends over a quarter of a century, and during that time I have, I can truly say, endeavored in private and in public to do everything in my power to allay harsh feelings amongst the different races and creeds of which our fair province is madeup, and the same has always been the aim of my chief. (App!ause.) In this I am led to be-lieve that my efforts have not been without some good results. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentle-men, I feel I should not be doing justice to my feelings if before I sit down I did not give expression in the heartiest manner to the kindness, and the great honor, which our worthy chairman has done me in presiding at this banquet. Our friend, Senator Pelletier, is too well known to you for me to enlarge upon his broadness of view, impartiality and geniality, which all conduce to fit him for the chairmanship of this happy gathering. (Cheers.) More I shall not say, it would be superfluous. I know that my many friends in Montreal will be delighted at this marked demonstration of respect to a representative of their city. In their name, as well as my own, allow me t thank you all once more for the honor you have done me this evening, and to assure you that I shall never forget those distinguished gentlemen of both political parties, so many of whom occu-py the highest positions in the country, for

> to her. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)
>
> Speeches were also made during the evening by Hons. Peter Mitchell, Ross, Cameron, Lo-mieux and Tessier. The company did not break up until midnight, and then with hearty cheers for Hon, Mr. and Mrs. McShaue,

(Cheers.) I also tender, on behalf of Mrs. Me-

Shane, her and my sincere thanks to the noble and kind-hearted ladies of Quebec for their

generous hospitality, courtesy and warmth of kindly feeling which they have always extended

THE GREAT MEDICAL CONGRESS.

coming here this evening to do me

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH DR. LAPTHORN SMITH ON THE SUBJECT.

Yew Discoveries in Medicine and Surgery The Most Important Congress Ever Held – The social Endurance of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland-Montreal Doctors Honored.

Dr. Lapthorn Smith, who has just returned rom the 9th International Medical Congress, at Washington, was interviewed by a Post reporter, in regard to the business of the congress.

"What was the particular business of the congress, doctor?" was asked.

"The-e meetings are held every four years, he replied, "to enable original workers in the various departments of medicine and surgery to lay the results of their labors before the whole world. The general mass of medical men are glad to avail themselves of such opportunities to hearn the latest advances which have been made in their profession. The first of these meeting was held in Paris, France, another in London, England, another in Copenhagen, and, as you know, this last one in Washington. The next congress will be held in Berlin, Germany. The leading men from all the countries in Europe attend them, wherever they to ay be held, the languages used being English, French and Ger-

About how many members were present"? There were about 3,000 registered, but it is e-ti nated that there were another 3,000 who arrived a day or two late and who thus did not register. Of course, it would have been impossible to manage so much business before a single meet ing, so that after the opening coremonies, at which the President of the United States was present, the meeting broke apinto sections, eight n number, each composed of 500 to 800 doctors and each provided with a separate hal, the various theories and public buildings of the Capitol being placed at our disposal.

Was this congress equal in numbers and results to those previously held?" "Yes; those who have attended all the others say that this one far surpassed any of them. Many of the most important discoveries of the most vital interest to the public, and which will aid materially in lowering the death-rate of many of the most fatal diseases— for in-

stunces, in bacteriology."
"What am I to understand by that big

word?"
"Bacteriology treats of those lower forms of life, of a vegetable nature, which are now known to be the cause of all contagious and infectious diseases. Consumption, for instance has been found to be due to inhaling the bacillus of

What's that?' "It is a very minute germ, which can only be seen by the aid of the interescope, and which, when inhaled in large reumbers, multiplies enormously at the expense of the lungs, which

it destroy. Arm there any of those germs around our vicinity ?"

POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Hon, Mr. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands, has gone to New York to consult emi nent medical men in regard to his health, which is still far from satisfactory.

Winnipeg Liberals will push the petition against Mr. Scarth, who only secured his election by a majority of ten, and that, it is alleged, by corrupt means. It a new election is ordered the Liberals should be able to carry the seat.

The Toronto World reports that three new judges are about to be appointed for Ontario. Their names are: W. G. Falconbridge, Q.C., and Jas F. Smith, Toron'o, and W. P. R. Street, London.

Mr. Erastus Wiman and Hop. B. Butterworth have been requested to address a public meeting under the auspices of the Oswego, N.Y., Board of Trade in that city at an early date. The interest in the unrestricted reciprocity movement grows in the States.

The Shefford Dominion election trial commences at Sweetsburg to day (Monday, 19th.) Mr. Auger, who was defeated by 28 votes, claims the seat on the ground that Mr. Auget, the sitting member, was an official of the Dominion Government at the time of his nomination, he having continued to hold the office of postmaster at Bonsecours until after

A despatch from Quebec announces that Mr.

quired will be discharged and their places will not be filled. The offices of deputy provincial registrar and deputy prothonotary of the Que-bec district, which have become vacant by death, will not be filled, but will be abolished or amalgamated with others. Thus Mr. Mercier is carrying out his promises to reduce the cost of government, while the federal ministry are constantly creating new and unnecessary offices for their favorites.

CANADA'S REPRESENTATIVE

ON THE FISHERY COMMISSION LIKELY TO BE SIB JOHN MACDONALD.

OTTAWA, Out., Sept. 16 .- The announcement rom Washington that Sir John Macdonald will 3 Canada's representative on the Figheries Commussion is somewhat premature. It is stated, on the best of authority, that the Premier's colleagues have urged him to accept the position, but that, as yet, he has not signified his intention to accept. In the departments, however, and accept the wishes of the ministers and in that accept the wishes of the ministers and in that accept the wishes of the will ultimately accede to the wishes of the ministers and in that event the responsibility of urging the case before the commission would fall on the Minister of Justice. With Mr. Thompson to present the legal side of the case and Mr. Foster along with him to furnish the his toxical material, it is generally thought that historical material, it is generally thought that Canada's interest would be in safe hands. In the event of a solicitor-general being appointed before the commission meets, the duty of arguing the Dominion case would devolve upon him, but in an important question of this kind, the Minister of Justice is the man above all others to whom the public look to present the Do-minion side. In Mr. Foster he would have a worthy coadjutor. The work of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may not be greatly apparent in the negotiations which have taken place, but when it is stated, on the authority of of a gentleman who knows that outside of the egal bearing of the case, the material supplied in the despatches is from his hands, it will be seen by those who have read the correspondence that he is thoroughly an fait with the Dominion

The Fisheries Department is advised that the Lobster Commission has just concluded its labors. The secretary will at once set to work to prepare the report, which will afterwards be submitted to a final meeting of the Commission for revision and then forwarded to Ottawa The Governor-General has appointed Thursday, Nov. 17th, Thanksgiving Day.

HONORING MR. LYNCH.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT KNOWLTON IN HONOR OF THE LATE MINISTER OF CROWN LANDS. Knowlton, Sept. 16.—The domonstration in monor of the Hon. Mr. Lynch, late Minister of

Crown Lands, came off with great eclat here to-day. The special train from Montreal arrived at Knowlton at 13.30, with the following gentlemen among others on board:—Hon. Messrs. Taillon, Laviolette, Blanchet and Starnes, Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., Senator Ogilvic, Aldermen Archibald and White, Messrs. Joseph Tasse, J. L. Archambault, Francou Penon, J. Hall, Spencer, Poupore, Owens. E. R. Smith, Alex. Smily. There were also present a large delegation from Waterloo and the Surrounding district, among which were noticed Mayor Slacke, of Waterloo, and Messrs. Nulling, Judge Fester, George Foster, B. Wright, Nesbitt, S. Foster, M. Lefebyre, F. England and Williams. The train landed the excursionists at Foster Port, on the shores of France Labor. Brome Lake. Here the ladies of Knowton had an appetizing lunch prepared for the visit-After the lunch ors, who did full justice to it. all adjourned to the platform, where an excellent crayor portrait of Mr. Lynch, excuted by Mr. Fester, occupied a prominent

position.
Mr. W. Owens, M.P.P. for Argentouil, was called to the canir, and in the course of a short speech said that it gave him great satisfaction to preside at such a gathering. He had been sixteen years in public life, during which time he had a good chance of judging what kind of a man Mr. Lynch was. Ho could therefore assure his heavers that it gave him the utmost pleasure to present Mr. Lynch with a elight token of the regard in which he was held by the people of Knowlton and his friends in general. He then handed Mr. Lynch an envelope contrining the donation, which was said to be : cheque for \$3,000.

The children of the French school, through Miss Lefebyre, a young lady of twelve, presented Mr. Lynch with a bandsome address and a heautiful banquet of flowers. An address from the English school fellowed, after which the Conservative Association of Knowlton, through Mr. George Foster, handed Mr. Lynch a hand some illuminated address.

Mr. Lynch caming forward prefaced his remarks by saying that hie hid its sorrows and joys. He had experienced considerable of the former and very little of the latter. He was very proud that his friends thought so much of him. Since he had been a public man he had never skirked any duy. He was proud that the electors of hir ne for the past sixteen years had reposed such confidence in him. It was an evidence that he had fulfilled his dyties in a setisfactory manner to them. In all his public career he had acted in such a way that not even his bitterest adversary could challongs his conduct. In referring to the anestion of education he said that it was an important one, and hoped that the Mercer Government, with lots of money, would liberally endow the

elementary.

Messer, Taill n, B'anchet, Curran and Tassé followed, after which "G d Save the Queen" out to the train. Letters of regret were road from Sir John Mac-donald, Hon, Mr. Pope, Meesrs, Curran, Carling, Costigan, Han. Thos. White and others.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY ACCIDENT LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Midland train was crowded with excurdonists going to Doneaster to see the race for the Doncaster one. Suddenly a plate layer was noticed wildly waving a red flag. On looking out the passengers were horrified to see the express coming at full speed. Before realizing the danger there was a terrific shock.

The express cut through the excursion train.

The express engine was badly damaged, but kept on the rails. Its train practically sus-

tained no damage.

The scene was horrible. Scores of people lay bleeding or dead wedged amid the splintered woodwork and debris. Their shricks and groans were heartrending. At first it was impossible to release them till mechanical appliance arrived. Many were taken out shockingly mangled, with arms and legs severed. Others were almost decapitated and disemboweled.

The dead were laid in an adjoining meadow.

They were only recognizable by their clothing. The injured were conveyed in improvised ambulances to the nearest house. A number of surgeons were speedily in attendance. There were numerous broken legs, some requiring amputation. All that was possible to remove

were taken to an inficmary.

The guard of the excursion outrail had a narrow escape. A mother with her baby in her arms was killed, while the child escaped un-

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Dunlin, Sept 15.—Casey, one of the men who was wounded during the melee Friday at Mitchellstown, has died. On Sunday he awore to a deposition identifying the constable who

A hotel clerk says the hardest thing he has to do i. to look i leasant every time he is spoken to The proprietor expects it and the public expect it.

As prepared by M. H. BRISSRITE, u. New York and Montreal, it we v. v highly 'engagemented in all persons of rotal street and all after Decellary per an should skill be a case of our ...

MANIFESTO

By the Count de Paris to the Monarchiats of France-He Says "The Present Calm III Conceals the Perlis of the Future"-France's FutureDifficulty to be the Monarchists' Opportunity-An Important Document.

New York, Sept. 15.—The Herald's Paris despratch says one of the most important manifestos that ever appeared in Europe was posted during the night in the principal towns throughout France. The Comte de Paris had sent his instructions to all the Royalist committees throughout the country. At midnight at each throughout the country. At midnight, at each of the capital towns of each of the 86 departof the capital towns of each of the 85 departments of France, a Royalist agent handed a sealed envelope containing the complete platform of royalty, as understood by the Comte de Paris, to the chiefs of the Royalist committees. The promptness and celerity with which this movement was executed proved the complete organization of the party. The manifesto is as follows:

the Representatives of the Monarchist Party

Grave dangers have been succeeded by an apparent calm, and for this credit is due chiefly to the Monarchists of the Chamber. They have to the Monarchists of the Chamber. They have indeed anderstood that their position would be determined by the numbers, if, out of a feeble minority, they would be content with energetic and unceasing protestations. If, on the other hand, they found themselves in a majority they would have to take upon themselves the responsibility of power. But, although sufficiently numerous to influence an even weight on the decisions of the Assembly, the direction of affairs is, nevertheless, not in their hands. They must perforce hence occupy them-selves solely in the defence of the Conservative interests and the interests of the people, without aggravating the Parliamentary crisis, as the Republic has done only too often. This is exactly what they have most patriotically done in a recent and memorable affair, and for this they deserve the thanks of the conservative portion of France. But the apparent calm ill-conceals the perils of the future. The electoral considerations which dominate the chambers—chambers that are in themselves all powerful—nullify every effort that has been made in the direction of re-establishing ord-r in the finances. The instability of executive power isolates France from the powers of Europe. Her material welfare has not as yet become assured. Everywhere the victorious faction oupresses that portion of the populace which is not triumphant, In short, nobody has any confidence in the morrow. Such a state of affairs imposes other duties on the Monarchists, or this country, not being restricted as they are in Parliament by a united mandate, they have a larger duty to perform. They must show France that monarchy is to her a necessity, and that its re-establishment can be effected with facility. They must reassure her on the imaginary dangers of a transi-tion period, and prove to her that such a transition may be effected in a perfectly legal man-

In vain has the Corgress proclaimed the eternity of the Republic. What one congress has done another can easily undo, and on the day that France will clearly have manifested her wish, no obstacle of proceedure will stand in the way of monarchy coming to life once more, having been made wiser by its sad experience. The country has but little faith in the legal and regular transformations of its government. The history of France unfortunately furnishes its people with too many reasons not to foresee one of those violent crisis which seem to return periodically in our national life. If such a crisis odically in our national life. If such a crisis again appears a monarchy can and must furnish the remedy, but monarchasts will not have provoked the result. Whether the passions and the national sufferings, brought about by crimmal ambition, will in their turn bring on civil strife, or whether a political faction will have recourse to force in order to grasp at supreme powers, the day on which law and order are violated, monarchy will reappear as the instrument of order and a pledge of peace. But France should know beforehand what that monarchy will be. The moment is well chosen to tell her of that— The moment is well chosen to tell her of thatto tell that it does not mean a retrogradestep.

The country must be shown that the principle of historical tradition, with its marvellous pliancy, can adopt itself to modern institutions, that it would bring to the government of our democratic society that weight which is want-ing under our republican rule; also, that it will play a part in this community not less effective than exists among the old European monar

To create, after so many revolutions a government whose principles should be firmer and broader than a mere grasping of the leading strings or a delegation of the sovereignty of numbers, we must revive historic tradition by an agreement freely made between the nation and the family depository of that tradition, Such a reciprocal engagement, consecrating historic right, and binding like all contracts, future generations, can alone quarantee at the same time that stability thich France requires to once again take her position among the European powers, and that true liberty which, above all, protects the weak. I bis aucient covenant shall once more be energetically restored in the name of France, either by a constitutional assembly or by the popular vote. By the very fact that itis not used by a monarchy, this latter form is il the more solemn and better suited to an act which should not be received and admits of giving a solid tribuna! without delay to the constitution. A government carried by the popular voice, such as the monarchy will be on the day of its inauguration, has nothing to fear from direct consultation with the country. It is to universal suffrage direct that the chance of the deputies should be given. Thanks to its ancient origin and to its near organization. The monarchy will be strong enough to reconcile the practice of universal suffrage with the guarantes of order which the country will demand of it.
Disgusted with Republican parliamentarians.

the country will require a strong government because it knows very well that even the true parliamentary regime, such as existed under the Monarchy and shed so much lustre from 1815 to 1848, is not compatible with an assembly elected by universal sufferage. We must modify its machinery in order to adapt it to this new and powerful motor. Under the Republic the Chamber ruled free of control; under the Monarchy the King governs conjointly with the Chambers. Side by side with the Chamber of Deputies, an equal authority will belong to the Senate which, wil also be elective, and which will unite with itself the representatives of the great forces and the great social interest. Between the two assemblies, royalty with the ministers as intermediaties able t obtain support from either, will be enlightened, —guided, but not enslaved. True constitutional principles will be scrupulously respected, for no new tax can be established, no new expendi ture decided, without the consent of those chosen by the nation To those members will likewise fall the task of freely discussing all questions of interest to the country and listen to all protests which may arise from the policy of the Government.

If these protests be legitimate, they shall be the first expounders of it, and the support of the other assembly will not fail them. But a caprice of the Chamber of Deputies shall not be able afterward unexpectedly to paralyze public

life and national policy. We shall have to improve peaceably our situ ation with Europe, make ourselves respected and sought after by our neighbors. The ministers who shall take part in this great enterprise could not carry it out to realization if they feared that they should see their efforts interrupted by a mere parliamentary inci-dent. They will feel freed from this fear the day when they are responsible no longer to a single powerful chamber, but to the three authorities invested with legislative power. Also the deputies, no longer being able to set up or to overthrow the ministers, will not exercise this objectionable influence, which is as unfortunate for the assembly as for the government. Constitutions are valuable according to the spirit in th ng.

which they are applied: France knows this well.
Under the protection of a monarchical Government, France will be able to recover by peace and labor her former properity. Thanks to the confidence inspired by the solidity of her institutions, she will have the necessary authorinstitutions, she will have the necessary authority to treat with foreign powers, and, simultaneously with them, reduce the military expenses which are ruining old Europe to the profit of other parts of the world. The monarchy will grant to all forms of religious worship the protection which an erlightened Government owes to beliefs, which console the human soul in its earthly misery, which lift up the heart, and which fortify the courage. It will guarantee to the clergy the respect which is their due for the accomplishment of their mission. The monarchy will place the nation's

sion. The monarchy will place the nation's military traditions under shelter from the fluctuations of politics, by giving to the army an in-attackable and irremovable head. The stability of the Government will permit it to apply itself with effect to the study of the problems which affect the condition of our laboring people in the city and country, and to aid in the amelioration of their lives, and to allay suffering, instead of exciting one against the other, in the various classes which are co-operating to produce national prosperity. Under the egis of the monarchy, the maintenance of unive sal suffrage for all offices which may be inaugurated, suffrage for all offices which may be inaugurated, and for the nomination of the mayors by the municipal councils in the rural districts, will be their principal guarantee. At the same time the modest and retiring servants of the state who have attained to their positions by their work will not be menaced because they took them under the Republic. If on the one side all the victims of Republican persecution are assured of the complete reparation which is their due, the place. plete reparation which is their due, the place men who neglect their functions will on the other side alone have to fear the advent of a power that is honest and just. Monarchy in this instance does not mean the wreaking of

In raising the chief of the executive power beyond all competition, he becomes thereby the supreme guardian of that law before which all are equal. Henceforth, let all good citizens, all patriots, whom the present regime has deceived in their hopes, compremised in their interests and wounded in their consciences, join those who have worked since the beginning in preparing for the common safety. Let them promote the efforts of him who will be the king of all and the leading servant of France."

vengeance of a party in triumph over a party

defeated; the triumph of one class over an-

IRISH RENTS.

THE LANDLORDS DECLARE THAT THEY ARE NOT EXCESSIVE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 15.—At a conference of Irish landlords held here to day, resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote denying that the present rents prevailing in Irish date excessive, or that general and reasonable abatements have been refused during time of distress. Rents have not been raised in Ireland during the period between 1840 and 1886, whereas in England, Scotland and Wales rents in the same time were in-creased 34 and 49 per cent. The landlords of Ireland, it is further maintained, have rendered important services to Irish agriculture and they do not, as alleged, neglect their duties towards either the projecty or the community. "If," say the re-olutions, "we were guided by the most selfish motives, we would still te fools to evict tenants whose bankruptcy our fertear-ance would prevent. We deplore the alienation now existing in Irelan I between landlords and tenant, and we desire to restore an ity. The recent evictions were forced on us through political motives." * * * In conclusion the political motives." * In conclusion the resolutions say: "We demand that the Government speedily and finally settle land legislation in Ireland on just terms to all parties con cerned, including compensation to landlords for the loss of exclusive ownership and the reduction of the public charges on land."

EXHIBITION SEASON. FALL SHOWS AT MORRISBURG, ST. JOHNS, AND

ELSEWHERE. Sr. Johns, Que., Sept. 15.—The annual cat-tic show or fair, which was held here to-day, attracted more attention and a larger attendance than for several years past. The show of cattle of all kinds was very superior, Lacolle the wearer of that hair that barbers were hate-making, as usual, a good exhibit. Among the numerous familiar faces were noticed the Massians Robinsons Museus and others from Local Robinsons Ro numerous familiar fac-s were noticed the Mas-tens, Robinsons, Mussens and others from La-

THE MORRISHURG SHOW.

MORRISHURG, Ont., Sept. 15.—The Dundas county exhibition, which opened here to day, was without doubt the best of the kind over held in this section of the country. While the exhibits of every description of farm produce were better than for a number of years, special mention might be made of the live stock, which excelled all previous shows and was the finest collection ever seen here. The horses, inclut-ing a large number of fine imported stock, were particularly good. The cattle show was very large; in fact, filled more than the space usually allowed for this class. The dairy exhibit was first-class and quite sufficient to well sustain the reputation of Morrisburg. The floral decorations were very artistic and deserve more than passing mention, as was also the fancy work and paintings, which far surpa-sed previous years. The prizes for trials of speed brought out some fine youngsters. D. Driscoll carried off first prize, Armstrong Brais second and J. Robinson third, in this class. The exhi bition closes to-morrow, when a large number of people are expected.

GRANDY FRUIT SHOW. GRANBY, Q, Sept. 15.—The first day of the fruit show here opened with clouds and rain. Before 10 o'clock, however, the sun shone forth again, and the exhibitors began to stream into The crowd was hardly as large as might have been expected, but the articles exhibited were exceptional in their merit, and reflected great credit upon the farmers of Shefford. About 1 o'clock p.m. the people, headed by the Granby band, adjourned to Wood's prove, where foot races and trials of strength were in progress. The attempts of the competitors in this line were good, a standing long jump of ten feet ten inches being accomplished by Frank Harner. The examination of the competitions of the competition of the feet ten inches the programment of the competition of the competition. plished by Frank Horner. The crowning feature of the afternoon was a tug of war between the married and single men, resulting in a hard earned victory for the Benedicts. The fancy work as exhibited on the second day of the show was excellent, and was the admiration of the largely augmented crowd of observers. The proceedings wound up with a concert, which was a credit to the committee, The whole exhibition would favorably compare with any one of its size in the Eastern Townships.

AT DUNCANSVILLE.

RUSSELL, Ont , Sept. 15.—The twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Township of Russell Agricultural Society was opened on the new grounds, Duncansville, to day. The weather was fine and about 1,000 persons attended-There was a very large number of entries, especially of horses, of which some fine specimens were shown, especially draught stallions. The show of vegetables, fruit and ladies work was fair and agricultural implements small,

A SQUARE STATEMENT BY A CAR-

"For years I have had a chest trouble amount-ing to nothing short of consumption. I saw how others in like condition had been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and resolved to test its merits in my own case The results are so plane as hardly to require a bitstock or any auger-ment in favor of this grate remedy. It does awl it claims. It builds up the system, supports and strengthens where others fail." He adz: "My recovery, which is now on a sure foundation, hinges entirely on the compass of this wonderful Restorative, having tried other remedies without a bit of

Lawyer-I shall have to charge you guineas for my services in the case. Client-But the amount involved is only thirty Lawyer-Well, make it thirty shillines, then. I'm always willing to do the fair

A GRAND PAGEANT ILLUSTRATING THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE IN

DUSTRIAL ARTS AND SCIENCES. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15 .- The last centennial of the events of revolutionary times began this morning with a clear sky. The day gives promise of being everything that can be desired. All the hotels were filled to overflowing by yesterday morning, and every inch of surplus space had been filled with coss and other means of temporary rest. It is safe to say that there are 200,000 visitors from a distance, in addition to the thousands from adjacent states. In all directions, as far as the eye can reach, it is one mass of bunting and decoration. The monster civil and industrial pageant started shortly after ten o'clock and marched a distance of five miles and back again to the starting point, passing through one continuous line of observation stands, gaily decorated with the flags of all nations. The Oddfellow's Hall exhibited a banner announcing that place as the "Spot where Franklin drew lighting from the clouds in 1752," and at the other points busts of Washington were mounted in front of the houses and profusely decorated. Many of the stands were constructed in two and three tiers, and most of the seats therein were crowded early in the day. In several cases the crush for admittance was so great that a number of women fainted. Many of the handsome residences on the street had their window sashes removed and seats mounted in the in-terior for the accommodation of friends. The terior for the accommodation of friends. The monster civic and industrial parage, illustrating the advancement of the industrial arts and sciences during the past century, it is believed, fairly eclipsed anything of the kind ever known. There were in line thirty-three societies, each bearing a representation of some peculiar branch of industry, 12,000 men, 3,000 leaves and 150 bands of varies. norses and 150 bands of music.

LOYALTY AND LOYALTY,

There was a great deal of richness at the memorable meeting of thirty-three manufac-turers to nip Commercial Union in the bud, but the richest hit of all was the exclamation of a protected brushmaker:—"Commercial Union!" he cried. "Why, my business couldn't stand competition! I'm degusted at such disloyal tak! Ain't there no patriotism in Canada?" This delicious incident is recalled by some recent remarks from Mr. Van Horna, "None but Ann-xationists," said he, "are stirring against the C. P. It in Manitobanone but disloyal cranks wish to break our lovely monopoly." The ventle Boss was a little more voluminous in his horror of Annexation and disloyalty but we cornedly represent the the richest hit of all was the exclamation of a proand disloyalty, but we correctly represent the gist of his indignation. There was nothing novel about it. He simply adopted the formula of every Canadian ringster and tax-eater.
"Object to me laying by something for my
declining years?" shouts Mr. Rykert "Down
with such traitorcus talk!" "Want me with such traitorcus talk!" "Want me submitted to more competition?" roars Baron Refiner. "By gracious, the country shouldn't harbor such rebels!" Lower the duties on cotton!" yells the factory owner. "Is there no lovalty extant?" "Let in cheap British tweeds!" howis the woollen man. "That's flat treason!" And thus the whole army of the pampered continually do cry, while their journalistic month neces forth and splutter. their journalistic mouth sieces froth and splutter of "Canada for Canadians

of "Canada for Canadians."

Canada for the Cauadians! Certainly. But what Canadians? Have we a great majority of Helots, not to be called Canadians? And does that name pertain to none but the handful of protected ones? Loyalty! Oh, certainly! But are the people to be loyal to the Crown, and Cenatitution, and laws—loyal to themselves and their abildren—or layal to memorphisk arillens. their children-or loyal to monopolists, railway bosses and impudent sing-t-rs?

In a famous book of George Meredith we learn that Shibli Eagarag visited a city where the people did not give even unto the King such loyalty as they accorded to "Shagpat, the son of Shimpoor, the son of Shoolpi, the son of Shullum, and these had been clothers for generations, even to the time of Shagpat, illustricus." And that people stood outside the shop of the mighty clothier, marking him with admiration and reverence, and pointing to him with approving gestures." And there was naught seen on earth like the gravity of Shagnat as he lolled before those people." Now, all this reverence for the clother originated in his possession of a particular hair. And such was the loyalty to to perform that shaving answered, "Thy jest is offensive, and it is unreasonable for its lack of holiness." Which is about the answer that the protected ones of Canada make to any who propose to shave away that public taxation whence the ringlets derive their importance, even as Shagpat derived his from the worshipful hair. But to be in receipt of public money does not really entitle the Shagpats of sugar and cotton and wool to reverence, and their howl that none but the disloyal are against them is supremely ridicu-

The really loyal are those who propose to improve the position of the people at large, to free them from the monstrous imposition of the pro tected Shagpate, to secure for them such substantial reasons for contentment as would comfrom Continental Free-trade, and, whether the boon be obtainable or not, to free them from the rule of monopolists and ringsters.-Richmone! (Que.) Record.

A NEIGHBORS' OPINION. THE MUTUAL ADVANTAGES OF BETTER TRADE RE-

LATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE

UNITED STATES. With the abolition of the customs line and perfect free trade, a common tariff against other countries, a common coasting trade and fisheries, and common perticipation in all commercial advantages, there would be an extension of commercial enterprise and profit from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay. It would open the market for the products of the Canadian farmers and trading classes. It would give the Dominion a better market for her lumber, minerals and fish. It would open up a market for our own manufactured goods. It would greatly extend our trade area, bring about a peaceful and profitable commercial competition, and provide new channels for the investment of our capital in developing the resources of Canada. If the Canadians can undermake us in manufactured products by virtue of their cheaper labor they will have the advantage of our market. They can send their barley, which is better for our brewers, and we can send them our corn. They can send us their fish and we can send them our Yankee notions. It will be a fair exchange all round, and instead of trading to the extent of forty or lifty millions each year, trade can be extended to a hundred millions or more. They would get the American prices for their surplus exports, finding a market in this country. At present they get them less the American tariff, which averages on their goods not less than 33% per cent., as they ship no free list goods. Our own markets would not be appreciably affected by their increased exports under reciprocity. With the tariff exports under reciprocity. With the tariff averaging our exports to Canada about 30 per cent, we should expect to sell mure goods at prices very much the same as now. The bene-fits of reciprocity would be mutual.—Chicago Tribunc.

ECONOMY AND HEALTH.

Economy for yourself, health for your baby mother, is insured by purchasing Lactated Food before any prepared food. It contains sugar of milk, the chiefest constituent of woman's milk, and a little of it goes further, more surely assimulates and nourishes than any other food.

We are in receipt of a letter from the secre tary of the Rosedale Lacrosse club with regard to the claim made by the Druids to the cham-pionship outside of the convention. As it arrived too late for insertion it will be published to-morrow.

DO NOT DESPAIR OF CURING YOUR sick head ache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permaneut cure. Their action is mild and MERCIER COME TO STAY.

Grent Liberal Victory in Ottawa County-Mr. Rochon's Majority Over Eleven Hundred. .

OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—The brilliar t victory won by Mr. Rochon, the national candidate, is being celebrated to-night by demonstrations, mass meetings, fireworks and bonfires all over the County of Ottawa. The majority is running up at the time of writing to fifteen bundred in favor of the Government candidate. It is a triumph for Mr. Mercier's administration, and the popular rejoicing at the result is proof that he has won the confidence of the electorate. In the city of Huli the wildest enthusiasm reigns. Of sixteen hundred votes cast, Mr. Cormie barely received three hundred. To night when the returns were in and Mr. Rochon appeared on the hustings to thank the electors the cheering that went up from the jubilant crowd was deafening. Mr. Rochon was deeply affected and said that the Country of Ottawa could count on him and County of Ottawa could count on him, and that he would not betray the sacred trust reposed in him. He would work to advance the interests of all classes and his arm would be held forth to protect and ensure the rights of all races and creeds in this country. He had come before them as the National candidate, he had been elected as such and he would remain so. The assemblage was also addressed by Messrs. H. J. Cloran, T. Mulopey, of Quebec, P. E. Tremblay, E. N. St. Jean, and several others. There were constant cheers for Mercier and Rochon. The Tories around Ottawa are mute as mice and look as if they had received a kneck-down blow. They can scarcely credit Prople up here generally admit that Mr. Mercier, like Mr. Mowat, has come to stay. The following, so far as received, is the statement of the majorities:—

| | Rocnon, | Cormier. | ŀ |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----|
| Eran Township | 86 | 49 | 1 |
| Wright, No. 2 | 24 | 21 | П |
| East Temple'on | 52 | 25 | L |
| Montebello Village | 30 | 66 | ١. |
| Lochaber, No. 3 | 1.4 | _ | Į. |
| Avlwin | _ | 51 | l. |
| Thurso Village | 23 | | Ľ |
| Mashain | | 17 | 1 |
| Kensington | 12 | 36 | 1 |
| Chelsea | 10 | 49 | ı |
| Old Chel-ea | 45 | | ı |
| Lochaber, No. 2 | 7 | _ | ı |
| Bons-cours. Ruckingham Village | | 15 | ì |
| Buckingham Village | 63 | 97 | ١ |
| Buckingham, No. 2. | 80 | 21 | ı |
| Buckinghem Township | tie | tie | l |
| Papineauville | - | 8 | L |
| Papinesuville, No 2 | 4 | - | ı |
| Hull | 887 | _ | ľ |
| Hull Low No. 1 | 108 | 20 | l |
| Low No. 2 | 64 | 20 | ŀ |
| Township Aumond | 14 | _ | Įį |
| Township Cameron | 45 | _ | ŀ |
| Township Bouchetta | 41 | 4 | l |
| Wakefield, No 1 | -11 | 10 | 1 |
| St. Andre Avelin | _ | 7 | 1 |
| Hartwell | | 18 | ı |
| 113ttwett | 41 | _ | ١ |
| Total | -444 | | 1 |
| Total | 1644 | 493 | t |
| | 493 | | 7 |
| Marianian C. W | | | |
| Majority for Rochon | 1151 | - 1 | |
| In October, 1885, the vote | stood: | 1 | 3 |
| Cormier | | 9 2 10 | - |
| Rochon | | 1 002 | |
| | | 1,000 | _ |
| Majority for Cormier | | 357 | 1 |
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| September, 1887: | | - 1 | • |
| Rochon's vote and majorities | | 1.644 | |
| Cormier's vote and majorities | • • • • • • • • | 493 | d |
| | | | _ |
| Majority for Rochon | | 1.151 | S |
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Rochon, Cormier

THE VICTORY IN OTTAWA. THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS MEETS WITH AN

ENTRUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Оттаwa, Sept. 15.-The returns coming in from all parts of Ottawa county show a great decrease in the Conservative vote, but more pericularly in the districts where the Irish Cathol'es were numerous, their whole vote being on the Liberal side, following their leader, Hon. Jas. McShane. At the close of the polls in Hull an immunense growd awaited in the cominitiee rooms of Mr. Rochon, and as the returns came in they were handed to the Hon. James McShane, and as he announced them the en-thusia m was intense, cheer after cheer being given for the Liberal cause. The Hon. James McShane was heisted on the shoulde s of some stalwart electors and horsted and carried to the open air, whire he announced the Liberal can didate had carried the city by 887 rajority. He thanked the electors of Hull and the whole county for their patriotism which gave Mr. M reier this great and unprecedented triumph. (Cheers.) In the name of the Premier he thanked the people of Hull for their divotedness and sacrifices to the Liberal party. he said in all his experience he never met a more honest and prited set of people than the electors of Hull (Wild cheers.) Mr. Rochon, Mr. St. Jean and other speakers followed Mr. McShane. The other speakers randwed Mr. Michans. The returns as they come in show all over the county an immense gain for the Mercier-McShane Government. The majority for Mr. Rochon, it is expected, will reach nearly fifteen hundred. In a:l the settlements where the Irish vote, both Protestant and Catholic, prevailed, they went solid for the Liberal candidate.

WITHOUT EQUAL.

Wilson Montrose, of Vienna, Ont., having used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in his family for summer complaints, says, "I cannot speak too highly of it, for children as well as aged people troubled with diarrhoes it has no equal."

"Dan," said a nouveau riche, earneatly, to his son, "you must be more careful when you get in any more wine." "Which wine do you mean?" inquired Dan. "The claret. I heard one of our swell friends tell his neighbor at dessert last night that the claret was very old. Get it fresh, Dan. no matter what it costs."

VERY VALUABLE. "Having used B. B. B. for biliousness and torpid liver, with the very best results I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medi-cine is worth its weight in gold." Tillis White, Manitowaning, Ont.

A few evenings ago a party of gentlemen were comparing notes as to the relative im-portunce of husband and wife. "My wife and I are one," elicited the trite observation,
"Which one?" The quietest man in the room "Which one?" The quietest man in the room said:—"I do better than that; my wife and I are ten." On being asked for an explanation, he rejoined, "She is one and I am the cipher."

VERY VALUABLE, "Having used B. B. B. for biliousness and

torpid liver, with the very best results I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medi-ciae is worth its weight in gold." Tillie White, Manitowaning, Ont.

"I say, waiter, this beafsteak is at least three weeks old!" "Can't say, I'm sure; only been here a fortnight."

here a formignt.

Those of the gentle sex who have experienced the pain and annoyance caused by excoriated nipples and inflamed breasts, can well appreciate the value of a remedy which removes the trouble. This is precisely what Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil does, besides curing, when used internally, asthms, croup and other maladias. maladies.

"It commands, said a house agent's advertisement of a 'desirable residence,' "a view not only of the pretty little railway station, but also of the people who miss the train.

Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q. writes :- 'I have been afflicted with Rheuma tism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without relief. I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and found it gave me in stant relief, and since then have had no attack.

I would recommend it to all," THE SALVATION ARMY ASSAULT CASE.

QUEBEC, Fept. 14.—The Salvation Army assault case closed to-day. The Recorder has taken the case en delibere. Mr. J. Dunbar, protecuting attorney, stated in his address that the charge had been clearly proven against Wagner. No less than fifteen witnesses had sworn most positively that he had been the ringleader of the mob. It was he who had incited it to attack the army, and it was he who had incited it to attack the most blows. Belanger had been proved by young Low to be the party who had struck him with stones, and Low's father had seen him in the act of throwing stones against Sheppard. It had been established by five witnesses that he had also thrown atones and that he was with Belanger when he did this. Lemoine had been proved to have broken up the ranks of the procession and to have been arm and arm with Wagner during the entire disturbance. Wagner called him his friend and his guilt was at clear as that of the other participants, as there were no decreased for in mindenens. grees of crime in misdemeanors. The defence for Wagner had been that a revolver had been pointed at him by a member of the army, but this had only been aworn to by his co-delinquents and by witnesses who admitted that they had already been arraigned before the court on charges of desplanates. before the court on charges of drunkenness. They had simply stated what was incredible. when they represented Wagner as having been assaulted without provocation on his part and when he was doing nothing. The learned counsel then went on to say that even those who had no admiration for the army should remember that the principle at stake was their right in a free country like this to take part in a peaceful procession. They had to be protected by the law, and Wagner and others of that class had no right to assume the breaking up of the ranks with impunity. He referred the court to the case of Besty against Gilbanks, when it had been decided that the Salvation army had a right to march through the streets there. Another body called the Skelton army had assumed to do exactly what Wagner and others had done in this case, and the court had decided that a religious association like the Salvation army could not be put down by those who were themselves an unlawful as-sembly. Mr. L. P. Pelletier, counsel for the defence, asked for he discharge of Lemoine, Belanger and Sheppard. Lemoine was most respeciably connected, and he had been dragged before the Recorder on a charge as fut le as it was shameful. He had not jut in an appearance in court because the treatment he had re-ceived at the hands of the Salvation Army had been so violent that he had been forced to leave for Montreal next day for treatment, and since then he had been obliged to remain in bed Who were the Salvation Army anyhow? He would venture to call them a lot of vagabonds who obstructed traffic in the streets and who did not belong to any recognized reli gion. It was in the name of sood order in the city that this case should be dismissed, and the public were aexiously awaiting the decision of the courts. The permanent existence of the Salvation Army in the city was a permanent nuisance. There was no intolerance on the part of the citizens of Queber, who wished to get rid of so great a nuisance. There could be no doubt that proof to criminate the accused was entirely wanting.

THEY MUST HANG. HOW THE ANARCHISTS RECEIVED THE DECISION

OF THE SUPREME COURT.

CHICAGO, Sept 14.—The first official information that reached this city of the decision in the Anarchist cases was a telegram from the Court Clerk at Ottawa to the State Attorney' office here. Mr. Purcell, of the State Attorney ney's office, ran at ooce to the jail with the despatch. Following on his heels was a mes-senger carrying a telegram for August Spies that had been sent from Ottawa by an agent of the Anarchists. The turnkey who took the despatch to cell 25 and shoved it through the bars lingered a moment to watch the effect it would have on Spies. The Anarchist took the message, glanced firmly at the turnkey and then withdrew to the darker end of the cell. In a few minutes he called gently to the old man who site as death-watch outside his barred now and asked him to hand the talagraph shout to Paragraph him to hand the telegraph sheet to Parsons. From him it went to all the others and at last reached Neebe, who is only under sentence of imprisonment. Newspaper men had been rigoroutly shut out from the condemned men, and all observations had to be taken from the outside of the eage ten yards from the cell door. It could be duply seen that each of the con denined men inade ostentstious efforts at cost-ness and bravado. Cap'. Black, counsel for the Anarchists, announces that he will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. Late this afternoon the condenned men were allowed to take exercise in the covered jail court and The prisoners had agreed among themselves to talk to no one for publication, and all attempts

THE IRISH CROPS.

to interview them were resolutely resisted.

The Cork Examiner says:—There is no use in attempting to di-guise the fact that the reports we publish to-day are calculated to create a very gloomy feeling and to induce most de spondent expectations with regard to the com-ing winter. That it will be a time of terrible scarcity goes for the saying. It can only be hoped that it will not be such a season of dire distress as gives rise to such scenes of suffering as we have grown terribly familiar with in this country. And, in view of what is really the terrible state of things, how will the unfortunate farmers fare through the new Land Bill? Badly indeed. It will be hard in most cases to pay any rent at all, but if, as according to the new Land Act, the rents are to be revised on the prices prevailing at present, what state of things will result? Prices are in many respects higher, it is true; but why? Because there is already a terrible scarcity? A man, it is true, gets more for his hay, or his barley, or his cats, this year than he did last, but it is obvious that while he does so he has far less of these things to sell, and that he must thereby be a great loser. We have already referred to a case in point, where a farmer declares that though butter is much higher this year it paid him much better last year, because he had more than double the quantity to sell. It will, therefore, be easily seen that to have a revision of rents on any such alse basis as present prices will be a monstrous injustice to the tarmers. The outlook for them s, we repeat, a very black one. It is to be hoped that even yet some favorable change in the weather will save what is really and truly only a remnant of a harvest.

THE INSURANCE RATES.

We are given to understand that the advance in fire insurance rates for risks in the city of Montreal, determined upon by companies at their last meeting, will be as follows from Mondav next:--

Rate. Rate 1st class buildings, occupied as .40 45 retail stores

Stocks of wholesale dry goods,
groceries, in 1st class building.
Stocks of wholesale fancy goods, .75 .50 .60 .60 .70 $.62\frac{1}{2}$ (no cils), stationers, etc., in lat class building.... .75 .90 .85 \$1,00 2nd class building..... .90 \$1.00

have been similarly advanced. A, asks "How to remove paints?" We have found that a coat sleeve will take a good deal of

The rates on other ordinary commercial risks

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle Established in 1-84, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. vi, for the Renefit of the Dionesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D-Drawing Third Wednes. day of every month.

The Fourth Monthly Brawing will take place on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1887,

At 2 o'clock p.m. PRIZES VALUE, \$60,000.00 PRIZES VALUE \$50,000.00 Principal tot—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

20 do do ... 100 Gold Watches. 1000 Silver Watches. do 10 ďο

TICKETS _ - \$1.00 2147 Lots Value, 850 000 SECOND SERIES.

Prizes Value Sto,000,00 Principal Lot—I Reat Estate worth \$1,000,00 1 Real Estate worth \$1,000 \$1.000
2 Real Estates worth 500 1,000
4 Carriages worth 220 1,000
50 Gold Chains worth 40 2,000 LIST OF PRIZES:

1000 Toilet Sets worth. TICKETS - 25 CENTS. Offers are made to all Winners to pay their prizes in cash, less a commission of Lyp. c.

S. E. LEFEBYRE, Secretary, 19 St. James Street, MONTREAL,

PALMO-TAR SOAP



COMPLEXION MOST SUALY ENUPTIONS, PIMPLES AND CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL

BE CURED BY USING IT. ASK FOR "PALMO-TAR SOAP,"

AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS. DAV'S & LAWRENCE Co., (Limited,) MORRELAL.

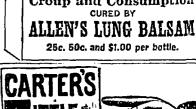
Perry Davis' Pain-Killer FOR CHICLERA

CRAMPS AND PAINTERS COLIC D'ARRHOEA DYSENTERY CHGLERA MORBUS AND

ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS



COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption





CURE

ot abl

DOS

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilisare equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the Stomach, stimulate the liver was equally the August 1999 and 1999

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the hane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it whils others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please at who use them. In visit at 25 cents; five [... 31. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by meth. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

LOW COST HOUSE AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. 30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full & scription of desirable MODERN houses, from 4 rom up, costing from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely illustrating every detail and many original ideas in regard to deer ating. Homes scispted to all climates and all classes perple. The latest, best, and only cheap work of the find published in the world. Sent by mail post paid upon receipt of 25 cts. Stamps taken. Address

BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 45-0 Brooklyn, N.Y. Have you a Pain

anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

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TI

[FOR THE POST.] IN MEMORIAM.

MARY ANN MILTHM, WIFE OF CHAS. F. SMITH, DIED SEPTEMBER 7, 1887. They have closed the precious casket,

They have borne our loved away; They have borne our loved away;
In the silent grave they've placed her
To return to kindred clay.
Could they tell our soul's keen anguish?
Ah! there's ooly one can know
How the bruss d heart is breaking
'Neath the weight of bitter woe.

Vain they whispered words of comfort, Vainly fell the pitying teat, As they gazed upon the mourners As they gazed upon the mourners
Sadly grouped around that bier.
Stricken husband, weeping children,
Sisters, mother, drowned in grief
God hath dealt the heavy heart blow, He alone can give relief.

Loving wife, how calm thou sleepest; Tender mother, dost thou see How thy luttle ones are mourning?
Motherless they call for time. Does thy ransomed spirit lieger Round our home now desolate? Wilt thou ever kindly guard us, And in heaven our coming wait?

De Profucdis! Miserere! Softly floats the fervent prayer Softly floats the lervent prayer
Through Locatto's distant clouster
From fond hearts that corrow there.
De profunds! Miserere!
Ah! Sweet Jesus, grant her rest; Grant that we one day may meet her In the mansions of the brest. Loretto Abbey, Toronto, 10th Sept., 1887.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. WHAT SHE HAS TO SAY ABOUT DISORDERS IN

IRELAND. LONDON,, Sept. 16.-The following is a fuller report of the Queen's speech on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament: Mo Lords and Gentlemen,-

My relations with the other powers continue friendly. The protracted negotiations between Russia and myself regarding the frontier, which we should agree to recognize irontier, which we should agree to recognize as the Northern limit of Afghanistan, have been brought to a sati-factory termination. The Ameer readily accepted the boundary. I hope that the convention will powerfully conduce to the maintenance of a durable peace in Central Asia. The treaty between Great Britain and China with a furnise to relations between China China with r. ference to relations between China and Burmah has been ratified. AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

The confident hope I expressed that a general prefication of Burmah would be effected during picification of Burmah would be effected during the present year has been fully realized. A settled government is being gradually introduced in its remoter districts. The convention which was concluded between Turkey and myself for the purpose of defining the conditions under which it would be possible for me to undertake the withdrawal of my troops from Egypt at a fixed date, has not been ratified by the Sultan. The course of action imposed upon me by my obligations to the ruler of the people of Egypt remains unchanged. The presence of my lorces has secured to Egypt the blessings of of Egypt remains anomalized. The presence of my lorces has secured to Egypt the blessings of ranquility and has enabled me to effectually support the Khedive's efforts to premote good government and the prosperity of his people. THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

I have agreed with the authorities of the United States to refer to a joint commission the difficult questions respecting the North American fisheries which has recently been discussed ly the two nations.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE. With singular satisfaction I mention the assemblage of the first conference of representa-tives of my colonies ever held in London. Their deliberations, directed to many matters of deep practical interest to their respective communities and conducted in a spirit of hearty co-operation, will, I doubt not, add strength to the affection by which the various parts of my empire are bound together.

STATE OF TRADE. The Queen thanks the House of Commons for liberal provise a for the public service, and con-

suming a less severe character. I deeply grieve madd that there is no mingation of the suffer-ingunder which large portions of the agriculrail community continue to labor.
THE BRISH QUESTION.

The wants and difficulties of Ireland have occupied your close attention during a protracted sesson. I trust the remedies your wiedom has provided will gradually effect a complete restora-tion of order in Ireland and give renewed enconfigement to praceful industry. In order to has them it has been necessary to pass over many important measures effecting other parts of the Kingdom, which, doubtless, you will be able to resume without hindrance at the coming

After reference to the allotments, coal mines. merchandise marks and criminal procedure in Scotland acts, the Queen concludes:—

THE JUBILER.

This year, the fiftieth anniversary of my reign, has been the occasion of the expression of fervent loyslty, which has deeply touched me. I am indeed truly thankful for the warm, hearty proofs of affection which have reached me from all classes. In thanking God for the blessings he has vouchsafed me and my country, I trust I may be spared to reign over a loving, faithful and united people.

Mrs. Julia Lockaby, the wife of a farmer of Greenville County, South Carolina, is said to have recently "developed extraordinary powers" not unlike those which Lulu Hurst, the Georgia electric girl, claims to possess. She is said to be very superstitions, and thinks that she is possessed of spirits, and refuses to receive lineary from the visitors who come to see her stor her powers. stor her powers.

Why is the earth like a school blackboard? Because the validies of men multiply upon it.



It is not "the only" Food,

BUT IT IS THE BEST FOOD,

THE CHEAPEST FOOD, THE HEALTH GIVING FOOD. For young Infants, it will prove a safe substitute for mother's milk; for the Invalid or Dyspeptic, it is of great value. Hundreds who

have used it recommend it as THE MOST PALATABLE FOCD, THE MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD,

THE MOST DIGESTIVE FOOD.

It is a Cooked Food: A Predigested Food: A Non-Irritating Food.

Send for circulars and pamphlets giving lestimony of Physicians and Mothers, which will amply prove every statement we make. THREE SIZES-25c., 50c., \$1. EASILY PREPARED. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal.

A SHERBROOKE SENSATION

THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION —A GOOD DISPLAY.

Lansdowne Publicly Branded as a Tyrant by a Plucky Boston Irishman at the Townships Exhibition.

T e formal opening of the third annual exhibition of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association took place at Sheroro ke yesterday afternoon, about eight thousand people being in attendance

attendance.

Shortly after 2.30 o clock the Governor General and Lady Landowne, with their aide-decamps, Capt. Streatfield, military secretary, and Lieut. Packenham, A.D.C., drove on to the ground with a cavalry escort, under Captain Morkill. They were saluted on the grand stand by a guard of honor composed of a detachment from the first Pack Pattalum, under the command of from the 53rd Battalion, under the command of Capt. Fraser and Lieut. Jomes Their Excel-lecties were received by Mr. W. B. Ives, M.P., pr sident, and the officers of the Agricultural Association. Amongst those present on the platform to mest His Excellency were Mrs. Ives, R. N. Hall, M.P. Mis. and the Misses Hall, the Hon. J. G. and Mrs. Robertson, the Hon. M. 11. Cochiane, Lord Aylmer, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Brooks, R. W. Hencker and Mrs. Heneker, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Farwell, Mr. and

Mrs Brown and others. An addr-ss of welcome was presented. In the course of his teply, after congratulating the Townships on the excellence of the exhibition, His Excellency said:—"I feel no doubt that your progress during the next halt contury will be rapid and continuous, and that in spite of the astractions offered in other parts of the Dominion to intending immigrants, the Eastern Townships will get their share. I believe, as you do, that there is room and employment for immigrants of almost every cass, provided sufficient care is exercised to ensure their per-sonal fitness, and that adequate precautions are taken to exclude those whose removal from their native country might probably be of advantage to it, but would not be likely to contribute anything towards the strength and prosperity of our

society here (hear, hear, and laughter). * * * * Upon this occasion I am delighted to meet so large a number of the farmers of the lownships, and, in addition to them, a considerable number of visitors from the other side of the International border, whom we are all of us, I am sur-, glad to we come. They are the represensur, gian to we only at the citizens of which, whether we meet them in diplomatic conference at Washington or in the show yard of an agricultural exhibition, we desire to live on terms of the closest amity and mutual good will. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

I have now the honor to formally declare the opening of this exhibition, to which I wishevery

possible success. (Great applause.)

His Lordship, however, was not allowed to
"getoff" his little speech with that smoothness with which it appears in print. A plucky Boston Irishman was present who took occasion, when His Excellency alluded in so pleasant a manner to pauper immigration, to put on record his online. his opinion of the speaker, who is responsible more than any other man in making paupers of the Irish peasant. But let the Gazdte give the details :---

"The interruption to the Governor-General's speech at the exhibition was a sensation, and has dwarfed into insignificance the great fire of last night in the general talk around the city of Sherbrooke. Lord Lansdowne was speaking on immigration, when a man behind on the platform, apparently an American, called out,

* WHAT ABOUT PAUPER IMMIGRATION?" His Excellency turned aside for a moment, but and said, 'You are a typant. What about the Luggacorean tenants?' In a second the interrupter was grabbed by the collar by those present, and evicted from the platform. Confusion resulted from the confrictions. The Sherbrooke police took hold of the interrupter and several sturdy Eastern Townships farmers interfered and wanted to express their di-approbation of the interrupter's confluct, but the policemen protected him and conveyed him to the station. Here he gave his name as

MICHAEL LYNCH, OF BOSTON, and in the afternoon was taken before Mr. There is some ground for hoping that the grave depression under which all commercial and industrial interests have lain so long, is as sming a less severe character. I deeply grieve was seen by the Gazette reporter, but retused to was seen by the Gazette reporter, but retused to give any particulars of his career, except that his name was Lynch and he came from Boston. He will be brought before the Police Judge tomorrow morning. Lynch is supposed to have come to Sherbrooke for the special purpose of insulting His Excellency. Three of his sup-porters, who arrived with him, are being looked after by the police."

THE EXHIBITION.

The department devoted to agricultural and dairy products is in a much better position than it was last year, and the fruits, vegetables, butter, cheese and grains exhibited indicate considerable progress. For the Townships the Paton Manufacturing Campany, of Sherbooke, have availed the moderable progressing the appropriate of the control of the c have excelled themselves in a magnificent dis-play of tweeds and woollen rugs, while the points of the Magog Textile Company are considered the best of the kind ever shown in the Dominion. The poultry exhibited this year is extensive and varied. Mr. James May, of Sherbrooke, shows a variety of pigeons from

barbs to carriers.

The exhibit of thoroughbred cattle of all Hereford, etc., is ver, large, and, perhaps, com-prises as valuable a collection of live stock as can be shown in any part of Canada. Thoroughbred cattle from the well known berds of all the Townships thoroughbred stockraisers, Cochrane, Pope, Fisher, Vernon, Williams, are here as well as others from other parts of the country. In

as others from other parts of the country. In horses there is also a large display, some very fine animals being shown. The same may be said of sheep and pigs. The display of agricultural and darry produce in the main building is very time and includes some gigantic specimens of squakes, melons potatoes, etc. Machinery hall is nearly melons, notatoes, etc. Machinery hall is nearly filled with agricultural machinery, operated and set in metion by a 20 horse power engine. The directors of the association have endeavored by every means in their power to have the exhibition ready for the opening day in all the de-partments. This they have very nearly carried ont, and with very few exceptions the majority of the exhibits are in place.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON CRIMINALS. TORONTO, Sept. 14.—Last night several members of the National Prison Association were entertained to dinner at the Government House. At this morning's session addresses were delivered by Hon. Z. R. Brookway, Elmira, and Eug. Smith, New York, on the "Indeterminate sentence and conditional liberation," which

A letter was read from Archbishop Lynch suggesting for the consideration of the consuguesting for the consideration of the consideratio suggesting for the consideration of the congress, first, that it would be well to have a good delivery one or even twice a year and to examine cases in view of shortening sentences of prisoners, such as the case of the father of a family who compitted a crima in a newert of pressure or details. mitted a crime in a moment of passion or drunkenness, but who hitherto bore a good character and is likely to be reformed in a shorter time than his sentence calls for. His family suffered and the criminal also, in remorse for the suffering of his family. Could such persons be admitted to bail or with ticket of leave and be under the surveilance of police authorities? Second, should not men who brutally beat their wives be punished corporally by the lash for inflcting wounds on their inno-cent and torgiving wives?

"You asked me to bring you a little pin money," said a young husband to his wife. "Yes, dear," said the lady, expectantly "Well, to save you the fatigue of going out in this hot weather, I have brought you some pins nated."

BEHIND THE BARS.

O'BBIEN'S USE OF AMERICAN MONEY—BRUTALITY OF THE "STANDARD"—A MERCI-LESS POLICY.

DUBLIN, Sept. 11 .- Mr. O'Brien has received £100 from America, which he intends to dis-tribute among the relatives of victims of the

recent affray at Mitchellstown.

London, Sept. 14.—The Standard says: "The Government will make a fatal blunder if they defeat the purpose of the law by converting imprisonment under the Crimes act or any other act into a term of honorable and easy desention. If O'Brien claims to be a martyr, he canco expect to be an elegant recluse."

The session of Parliament procically closed last night. The Ministerial speeches leave no doubt of the Government's intention to resort to a rigorous application of the Crimes act and a MY LARES AND PENATES.



The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing allments peculiar to females, at the invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had battled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a mest perfect Specific for woman's peculiar allments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, bysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organio disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully convented by an avariance and applications.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

sleep and relieves montal auxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or musea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription? is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chrenic congestion, inflammation, pain and tendencess in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Lite."

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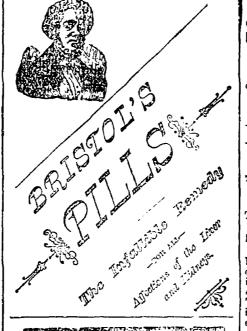
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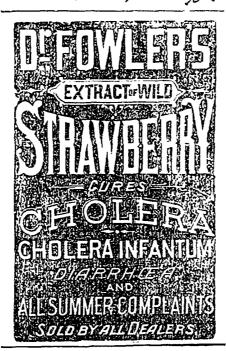
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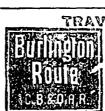
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FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

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NOTICE.

Evariste Moquin, farmer, of St. Brono, in the District of Montreal, has this day been such as to separation of property by his wife, Denise Montry, of Montreal, under No. 789 of the Superior Court's records.

Montreal, 22nd August, 1887.

LONGPRÉ & AVID, Attorner & for Plaintiff.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000

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| | GRAND PRIZE | | 20,000 | 20,000 |
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| | Sarmatian | 2 600 | |
| | Circussian | . 5,000 | Lt. R. |
| | Paracian | 4,000 | |
| | Peruvian | . 5,400 | Capt. |
| | Nova Scotian | .3,300 | '. · |
| | Caspian | .3,200 | a |
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| | Newfoundland. | 1,500 | 11 |
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Vessels.

Tonnage. Commanders. .H. Smith, RNR. J. Ritchie, Hugh Wylie, W. Richardson.
L. Barret, R.N R.
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The Steamers of the Liverpeol, Londonderry and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool on THURS-DAYS, and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Feylato reveive on board and land Malls and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

*FROM MONTETAL.

*Sarmintian, Wednesday, Sept. 7: Thursday, Sept. 8: Parisian, Wednesday, 1911. 21: Thursday, Sept. 8: Parisian, Wednesday, Oct. 5: Thursday, Oct. 6: Passengers, if they sudesire, can embark at Montreal

Passengers, if they sudestre, can embark at Montreal after S p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's sature.

sailing.

These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

Rates of passage from Montreal or Quebec:—Cabin, 840, 870 and \$50 (according to accommodation) Intermediate, \$30, Sterrage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20. The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Queboo and Montreal Extra Service, sailing from liverpool and Quebec on FRIDAYS, and calling at Derry to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

Facil Moviment. From Quanter Circassian Thursday, Sep. 45 (Friday, Sept. 16 Polynesian. Thursday, Sept. 29) Friday, Sept. 30 Fassengers, if they so denie, can embark at Montreal after S.p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's railing.

antime.

These steamers carry neither earline.

These steamers carry neither earlie nor sheep.

Rates of passage from Months at or Quebes. Cabin, \$50, \$60 and \$70 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$40; Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20.

quebec, \$20.

The Steamers of the Giasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Giasgow as follows:

Enemos Ayrean.

About Sept. 5
Siberian.

About Sept. 19
Sorwersan.

About Sept. 19
Sorwersan.

About Sept. 28
Enemos Ayrean.

About Sept. 28
Enemos Ayrean.

About thet.

But the steamers of the beating, Quebec and Montreal Lime are intended to be dispatched from Montreal for Landon, as follows:

Canadian (for Live pool).

Nestorian

About Sept. 38

Nestorian

About Sept. 38

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Tho Steamers of Canadian sept. 38

Nestorian

The Steamers of Canadian sept. 38

FIDOM BOSTON.

Austrian About Sept. 3
Scandinavian About Sept. 17
Prosscan About Oct. 2
Austrian About Get. 9 The Steamenact the flat, wast PhD, delphin Bervice are blended to be accounted from Philadelphia for Glangon FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Serman About the Management About the Management About the About th

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Persons desirents of beinging their friend from America e ar obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates. An experience of geom carried on each wessel.

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Berths not secured until paid for.

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This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

THE WORLD OVER.

Foreign and Home News in Brief.

CARLE.

Five persons were drowned in Lake Geneva, yesterday, by a collision between the boat they were riding in and the steamer Laman.

Eight men were killed by a boiler explosion on board the West Indian stramer Eble during a trial trip in Stokes' Bay, England, yesterday. Rev. Dr. Bernard O'Railly, of New York who is staying at Glengaviffe, Ireland, has re-ceived the appointment of domestic prelate of the Pope.

Captain General Terrero publishes an edict in the Manila Gazette declaring the Caroline and Pelew islands to be in a state of siege, owing to manifestations of rebellion on the part of the natives.

Mr. Chamberlain informs an enquirer that he is not in favor of any alteration of the law of Protestant succession to the throne. Mr. Chamberlain will deliver an address in London in support of his brother on October 25.

The German charge d'affaires at Constanti-nople has informed the Porte that Germany is satisfied with the Bulgarian reparation for the insult recently offered by a paper of Rutschuk to the German vice consul in that city.

Queen Victoria has replied to the letter from King John of Abyssinia, ask ng her to mediate between Abyssinia and Italy for an amicable settlement of the dispute between them respecting the territory for the west coast of the Red sea at Massowah. It is believed that England wishes to do all possible for Abyssinia without giving umbrage to Italy.

M. Rouvier, premier, will deliver a political discourse before the re opening of the French Chamber of Deputies. This will be a reply to the recent manife to of the Count of Paris. Several of the Extremist Deputies propose initiating a movement in the Chamber of Deput ties for the expulsion from Franca of all Orleanist and Bonapartist princes.

The Emperor William will attend the mancuvres of the Guards, near Gransee, to-day. It is his intention to be in Baden on the 26th inst., to be present at the birthday anniversary cere-monies in honor of the Empress. The Czar will remain at Copenhagen until the 20th of October. The King of Sweden will soon also visit the Danish court and make a prolonged stay.

King William, in opening the Parliament of Holland, yesterday, thanked the people of the kingdom for the evidences of national loyalty and devotion to the throne which they man-fested during the celebration of his seventieth birthday. The finances of Holland and her rebirthday. The finances of Holland and her re-lations with all foreign countries, the King said, were in a satisfactory condition. He announced that measures would be proposed for the promotion of agriculture in Holland and for the un-provement of the training of Dutch youth for service in the navy.

AMERICAN.

The steamer Warwick, from Newport., Eng. reports meeting terrible northern gales with mountainous seas. Oil was used with marvel-lous results. As far as the eye could see where the oil had touched the seas were ouite calm and unbroken, while outside they were treaking in every direction.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America opened at Binghamaton, N.Y., yesterday for a ten days' session. One hundred and thirty-nine delegates are present.

Johann Most's disciples met at Cooper Union hall, New York, last evening, under the name of the Federation of Trades Unions, and voiced their indignation against the magistrates who tried and sentenced the Chicago Anarchists.

County Commissioner Sinne has prepared an exhibit of the finances of Cook county, showing that as a result of the course of the boodle board the county is to day saddled with liabilities aggregating \$1.078,005, while the resources foot

The restoration of inland rates on export freight, which was agreed upon by a committee of representatives of the Central Traffic assoointion and trunk lines, went into effect yester-The rate to the seaboard of New day. The rate to the seaboard of New York from Chicago for the present will be thirty cents a hundred on provisions and twenty-five cents on grain.

Two passenger trains collided on the curve around Eagle Point, near Dubuque, In., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, yesterday, by which the two engineers and one firemen were instantly killed. The other fireman and a brakeman died during the forenoon Man and a brakeman determined the formula of Milwaukee, brakeman on the north bound train, was among the killed. Note of the passengers were injured beyond a few bruises.

Yesterday morning a collision occurred near Forest, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chic-The first eagine and a freight train brokedown, and the second section collided with it, instantly killing John Bouch, fireman of the second section. There were several cars of oil in the second section and they caught fire, and soon the entire fore part of the train was wrapped in flames. While the train men were voring to subdue the fire, a car loaded with dynamite exploded with terrible violence, destroying several cars, tearing up the track and injuring the engineer of the second section and one tramp.

CANADIAN.

It is announced that the Bank of London, Oat., will redeem its bids at par on and after October 1st, 1887. St. Boniface Cathedral was consecrated on

Sunday by Archbishop Fabre of Montreal. The ceremony was most imposing. Dodwell Browne, a bookkeeper in the Irish

Canadi in olice, was knocked down on Satur-day by a runaway horse and died yesterday from injuries received.

At a meeting, yesterday, of the board of management of the medical faculty of Toronto University, Prof. W. T. Aikus was elected deen, and Prof. Adam Wright secretary. . The body of a man found floating near Oswego some time sicce turns out to be that of Kelly. the engineer and one of the couvicts who escaped

from the Kingston penitentiary on the yacht Sir Alexander Galt arrived in Port Arthur yesterday. His presence there is in connection

with the immediate commencement of work on the Port Arthur, Daluth & Western Ralway, from Murillo station, on the Canadian Pacific, to the mines in the vicinity of Port Arthur, 7 7

The forty-second annual Provincial exhibition, under the management of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, opened at Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, yesterday. Horses are coming in alowly. The exhibit of sheep and pigs so far is small, but the cattle scalls are well follows:

A fire broke out in the dwelling of Mr. Wm. A fire broke out in the dwelling of Mr. Will.
Brown, of Newbury, Cnt., yesterday. It quickly
spread and soon the town hall was in flames.
Mr. Kelly's store and dwelling, Mr. Mitchell's
store and dwelling, Mrs. Smith's dwelling, and
Mr. Guphy's dwelling, store and stable, Mr.
Robinson's store and dwelling, also four other
hald for years consumed. buildings, were consumed.

Henry Prax, a cook at the Bodega restaurant, was arrested yesterday in Toronto, charged with neglecting to support his wife and family. Mrs. Prax states that she was married to the prisoner some years ago in Peterboro, and that he is the father of her four children. Owing to his drunken habits she came to Toronto about eighten months ago and obtained a good situation. She always kept her husband well supplied with money from her earnings. A few months ago Prax also came to Toronto and found employment. From letters which came into Mrs. Prax's possession she discovered that after she left Peterborough her husband married a Mrs. Van Allen, whose divorced husband is in Chicago, about fifteen months ago, by whom he has one child, and that the money she gave him went to support his second wife and child. Mrs. Prax also claims that her husband has contracted another mesalliance since coming to reside in Toronto.

AT MITCHELLSTOWN.

Graphic and Harrowing Picture of the Scene of the Massacre-A Mourning Multitude at a Funeral-Unparalleled Brutulity of the Police Revealed at the Inquest-

Scere of the Massacre. NOTES TAKEN BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL" AT MITCHELLS-

DUBLIN, Sept. 17.—The boy Casey lies dead in the hospital, near the post office, not far from which is situated the Kingston Arms Hotel, which has been turned into a temporary police barracks; and between the barracks and the post office is the lane in which Casey's father and mother live.

Under such circumstances it is indecent that the whole neighborhood should resound with the revelry of the men who, to say the least of it, killed Casey and two others on Friday last. There was music and shouting and loud laughter and what sounded like dancing.

AN IMPOSING FUNERAL.

Shinnick's funeral, from the time the process sion left Mitchellstown until it reached the graveyard, was undoubtedly, with the exception of city demonstrations, the largest yet witnessed in Ireland.

As the cortege left Mitchellstown with furled banners, headed by several clergymen from sur-rounding parishes and the brass bands of Fermoy and Mitchellstown playing the "Dead March," it certainly was an imposing sight; but as it approached Fermoy, the native place of poor Shinnick, it assumed immense proportion. At several places on the road contingents joined, enlarging the already long train of vehicles and horsemen.

HOW PEOPLE TURNED OUT. At Kilworth Mills the Rathcormac contingent, headed by the Rev. J. Greene and

commosed of about one hundred and fifty care or two hundred men, stood in line by the roadside, producing a most striking effect as they awaited an opportunity of falling into line. From there to Fermey, a distance of more than a mile, the road was lined with people in cars and on foot, until, at Barry's Cross, over two thousand persons were drawn up four Jeep, headed by the Young Ireland Society. The large contingent from this point marched after the hearse, and es it approached the town it was largely increased. At the railway station the coffin, which was literally strewn with flowers, was taken from the hearse and borne through the stree's by the members of the Young Ireland Scenty, the bands alternately playing the "Dead March."

AN AFFECTING SCRNE.

The scene witnessed here was one which can never be forgotten by any who saw it. The sidewalks were densely tacked, the windows were filled, and as the coffin passed through the expressions of regret and sympathy were affecting in the extreme, while the order which pre-

vailed was remarkable.

After passing over the Blackwater bridge to the square, extraordinary numbers had assembled. Every door in the town was closed, shutters were up and blinds drawn, while every head was uncovered, which testified the true feelings of the jeople, who numbered about eight thousand, exclusive of those who were on the cars, who, with the horsemen—numbering about five hundred and marching four deep extended over two miles.

ON TO THE GRAVEVABLE

After passing a short distance from the town the coffin was again placed in the hearse, which preceded to the graveyard, about four miles distant, followed still by many on foot as well as the general body. Arrived at the graveyard the coffin was borne on the shoulders if friends of the deceased, between a coubl line of bandsmen playing the "Dead March, to the grave. Here the funeral service was chanted, many clergymen from long distances having joined the clergymen who accompanied the remains from Mitchellstown, after which the Rev. Father O'Callaghan addressed the people, congratulating them on their good de meanor and advising them to be cool and prudent under the present trying circumstances. The bands having played "God Save Ireland," the

assemblage dispersed quickly.

A similar unanimity of feeling—suggesting what one reads about in Baccroft's "Revolutionary H story of the American Colonies"—would have prevailed anywhere in the South of Ireland had the police massacre occurred there, and yet the coercionists say that the Irish are divided.

PETTY SESSIONS AND MARKET DAY.

Yesterday was not only market day here but "adjourned Petty Sessions day" also, and a remarkable Petty Sessions it was in some respects. To a person accustomed to the manner in which a divisional magistrate in Dublin discharges his functions inspisated in Dublin discharges his functions the practice of provisional Petry Sessions are a revelation. To the Englishmen present the proceedings were not only a revelation, but a positive puz-Three or four Englishmen, all tourists, who were in the court room, expressed them selves with great freedom concerning the proceedings. The drend and deep resentment felt here just now in landlord and police circles at the intrusion of the iniquitive English tourists is great. There was a family squabble tried out and one person suggested that another was a troublesome stranger.
"Oh, yes," said Mr. Standish O'Grady, soli-

citor for the mertgages on the Kingston estate, the is one of those wonderful English tourists seeing Ireland for himself."

" ARE YOU AN ENGLISHMAN ?"

An English gentleman visited the police bar racks a few days ago to make enquiries as to what defence the police could suggest for their murderous fusilade on Friday.
"Are you an Englishman?" asked a police-

man. "Tam." " Well," replied the valiant warrior," drawing himself to his full height and expanding his chest, "if it were not for the Irish police you

The Englishman atterward laughed heartily are absolutely and utterly indineres on the other wendair Linines were used, the popular at the suggestion. "It is not by our army or matter. One half of our preprise at least, are are as caught by the crowd, and this, with the our navy," said he, "that we hold Ireland. It under the impression that corruption is perfection by thousands of feet on the is by the men who fied off the square on Friday by right as long as it keeps the party in power. If the interval is not by thousands of feet on the least of the square on Friday by right as long as it keeps the party in power. If the memories of those who were present. The

their unarmed countrymen from the windows of

the barracks." THE IMPORTANT AND UNIMPORTANT.

There were two magistrates on the bench.

Mesers. Eaton and O'Reagau. The person next in importance, to all appearance, was a wild boking follow named Jim Neili, who does the chief crowbar work on the Kingston estate.

Next is importance came O'Grade the solicitor. Next in importance came O'Grady, the solicitor, and Mr. Friend, the agent, on the same estate. All the others followed in varying degrees of importance until it came to some poor people who did not seem to be of any importance at all. No one, however, was left in doubt as to Jim Neill's importance. He interfered in every case; interrupted his solicitor in order that he might argue on his own account a difficult point with their Worships, which he did not think Mr. O'Grady competent to do in a satisfactory manner; laughed and sneered at any person who ventured to disagree with him as to law or fact, and burst into fits of indignation at the plea that any one could cast the alightest doubt on the honor or veracity of Jim Neill. people who did not seem to be of any import-BOSS OVER EVERYTHING.

Occasionally he addressed the Court in a man-

Occasionally he addressed the Court in a manner which, in ordinary people, would hardly be regarded as respectful.

"Look here," said Jim Neill at one time when Their Worships ventured to disagree with him, "this is what ye ought to do."

And it is before such tribunal that O'Brien,

by the Crimes Act, must come for judgment and sentence! MANDEVILLE AND O'BRIEN.

It was only this morning that the police concluded to arrest Mr. Mandeville, who is codefendant with Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Mandeville was present at Shinnick's funeral, but the authorities took no steps then to take him into custody and lodge him in the County Jail in Cork, in company with O'Brien. The fact that the police waited so long to take Mr. Mandeville into custody— until within a few days of the resumption of the case, on Friday week-shows the malice of shutting up O'Brien and not bailing him.

The proceedings of the post week have, howver, not in any way al ered the determination of the p-ople to stand firm and unfinehing. By the attitude they have adopted up to the preent, on the contrary, they know that they are now more determined than ever to continue their fight autil their just demands have been

POLICE BRUTALITY REVEALED AT THE INQUEST INTO THE MITCHELLSTOWN TROUBLE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 17.—At the inquest into the recent trouble at Mitchellstown, Edward Ennis, Dublin barrister, that iffed that the police used their batons upon the horses of citizens and attacked the crowd entirely without pro vocation. No one had previously made disturbance, and their action was wanton and un-

called for.

Mr. Dillon, the witness said, assisted a numher of ladies into a priest's house to shelter them from violence.

Witness said that another body of police charged up the square after a man, upon whom

they used their clubs. INVADING THE PRIEST'S HOUSE.

A number of police ran into the priest's house, where Mr. Dillon had escorted the ladies. Mr. Dillon tried to discover who commanded the police, as he was anxious to get them away. He appealed to three of the constables and ascertained that there was no officer present. Some timelater one appeared, and Mr. Dillon induced him to withdraw his men. Then the priest persuaded the people to go home.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

"How to be happy, though married—Get along without a hired girl.—Syracuse Hexald. When Wall street begins sending out rumors the average liar gets discouraged and retires from all competition.—Baltimore American.

The less we have of British subsidies, titles, or honors, or anything tending to promote Imperial influences in Cauada, the better.—Toronto

Mr. Sam Jones earns \$150 a night for telling

Pniladelphia Telegraph. The arrest of O'Brien does not mean the arrest of O'Brien's ideas, utterence and influences. These may laugh at the looksnith.

Chicago Herald. Possibly the United States can get along without a penal colony; but there is a crying need for a few St. Helenas for our Young Napoleons of finance.—Pittsburg Despatch.

A Western exchange grows funny because there is only \$6.50 in the treasury of the Saudwich Islands. Well, how much would there be in the treasury of Capada if our debts were paid ?-London Advertiser.

In that deep place where silent respect reigns in the human system we gave three cheers for petticoat government. Thank God our statespetticoat government. Thank God our states men are not all left to their male advisers en tirely. That would not do, even in the affairs of

sate. - Cornwall Standard. Just think of it! Cider, doughnuts, rambo apples, enchre or seven-up, and a rip-roaring fire, and sitting alongside your best bright-eyed girl! The good old winter nights are coming, onys, when a slice o' below zero is worth a cycl of July.-Youngstown Telegram.

The classes opposed to Commercial Union are booding politicians, a few monopolies, a parcel of week-kneed manufacturers, the office-holders and the small army of hangers on who are making money out of the corruption which is rampant in official circles. The classes in favor of Commercial Union embrace the farmers and the great body of taxpayers. In the vaine of common sense which idea should prevail ?-Waterloo Advertiser.

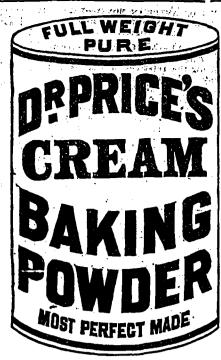
One of the red-hot Conservatives of this section, when asked a few days ago whether he was in favor of commercial union, with an oath, said: "Yes, with both hands for commercial union, and both hands and feet for annexation." This is a fair expression of the section, outside of those who have minds of their own—who are waiting "see how the old man goes."—Napanes Express.

As Mr. Wiman said at Waterloo yesterday had the American Declaration of Indepen dence not stopped short of south of the Lawrence, Montreal would to day, from her easy access to the sea and her unrivalled position, be the largest manufacturing centre in the world, and under Commercial Union "she would go enormously shead." Certainly the people of the United States would make use of the St. Lawrence River if it belonged to them, and they could not use it without building up the trade of Montreal.-Hamilton

When it comes to this, that the people have to pay a two thirds tax on the original cost of such a prime necessity as sugar, and that notwithstanding this tax the sugar can be imported and sold at a profit under combination prices, we think it is time the people began to realize the position in which they placed themselves when they gave their support to the National Policy.—Halifax Chronicle.

The fact becomes clearer every day that Sir John A. Macdonald holds power and intends to continue to hold power by the force of corruption. This ought to be a startling announce ment. It ought to make every honest man in the country blush with indignant shame. It ought to cause a thousand pulpits at once to speak out in tones of thunder. It ought to make the whole religious and independent press alive with denunciations of this horrible condition of affairs. Unfortunately it does nothing of the kind. The mass of the people would not have Ireland to day."

The Buglishman afterward laughed heartly are absolutely and utterly indifferent on



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the Duited States Government, Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

that Sir John A. Macdonald resorts to every form of corruption in order to tetain power, give him their most cordial and sanctimonious support. The majority of the religious papers published in Canada are either openly or secretly supporting Sir J hn Macdonald and all his methods, and some of them are illustrating in their own affairs the psculiar methods by which he is able to retain the support of classes of the people.—St. John Globe.

IRISH NOTES.

Father O'Leary's Doctrines Not Approved-Mgr. Walsh Condemns the Landlords -The English Home Rulers-The Mitchellstown Inquest.

MITCHELISTOWN, Sept. 19.—At a public meeting of the National League held here yest-rday, Father O Leavy, of St. Louis, was introduced to the assemblage as a clergyman who had sent tens of thousands of dollars from America to the cause in which the lengue was engaged. The reverend gentleman announced himself as a believer in the doctrines of Henry George and urged that no rent should be paid. At the Chicago convention be had expressed his readiness to become a chaplain in aux army raised to relieve Ireland from her slavery. Mr. Conton, M.P., disapproved of Father O'Leary's remarks, and advised the people to continue in the constitutional paths now pursued for the re-

dress of their grievances.

Demonstrations attended by English members of Parliament were held on Saturday at Mount Mellick and Carrigohane. The English Home Rule deputation received an ovation at Bodyke, Hebertstown and other places. A deputation of the Somerset Libral Association is making a tour of the Mitchellstown and L merick dis-tricts for the purpose of inquising into the state

of the people.

Dunlin, Sept. 19.—Archbishop Walsh, in a letter to the Dublin Express, says that as the landlords at the recent meeting failed to adopt a manful attitude on the question of a conference between landlords and tenants, he fears that the opportunity to effect a settlement is now lost.

THE MITCHELLSTOWN INCUEST. Dublin, Sept. 19.—At Mitchellstown to-day the coroner resumed his inquest over the bodies of those killed during the recent conflict between his hearers either that their morals are bad or their intellect defective.—Boston Transcript. The man who is always claiming heaven as emen who were then running to get into the barracks to escape the stones which were all the time coming thick and fast upon them. When the police reached the barrack door they calld not get in, the door being blocked. He then ordered the firing, seeing that his own and the lives of the constables were endangered. Since he became a policeman his life was never in more danger. After two rounds of buckshot had been fived there was one round of ball cartridge fired. He was sure that the shots struck someb dy. Timothy Harrington, M. P., secretary of the Irish National League, in the course of the examination denounced the witness as a murderer. The Crown counsel protested against the use of such anguage, and Mr. Harrington answered, "The jury will also call him a murderer.

In his interview, on Sunday, Mr. Dillon said the constabulary, though a splendid body of men, were the political agents of an unpopular Government and in a constant state of hostility to the people.

FIAT LUX was the first command ever given, and from the creation until now the efforts of man have been constant in perfecting artificial light. It, however, remained for the Bailey Reflictor Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., to attain the acme of success by no oliginal and scientific application of the privateles of reflection and refraction of light; they diffuse the rays equally over large and small areas, and unaffected by the height or lowness of the ceiling. This principle can be applied to either Gas or Kerosene Lamps. Send for one of their full descriptive

A GREAT CELEBRATION. ENTRUSIASTIC MEMORIAL MEETING IN PHILADEL

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—At 10.30 o'clock this morning the presidential party took carriages for the memorial meeting in Independence square. At the front of the stand hung a photographic copy of the original constitution. At the east side of the stand stood the quaint high-backed chair occupied by George Washington as the presiding officer of the Congress which adopted that document. At half-past 10 the chorus of 2,000 children with 200 leaders. dren, with 200 leading, sang a patriotic air, which brought them rounds of applause. Among which brought them rounds of appliause. Among the distinguished guests were Hamibal Hamilin, ex-President Hayes and wife, and Chief Justice Waite. At 11.25 Bishop Potter made the opening prayers. Just after the bishop had concluded Lieut. General Sheridan, with his aides, followed clo-ely by Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan and a number of Catholic Cleryung marched down the aide beyond clergymen marched down the sisle cheered to the echo. When they had been seated, Hon. John A. Kasson, as president of the constitutional centennial commission, made the introductory address of the day. Mrs. Cleveland sat almost in front of the speakers' position, and was the cynosure of all eyes. She was neatly attired in a close-fitting dress of cream and brown colored plaid silk and wore a stylish bonnet of a drab color. with ribbon trimmings. Ex-Minister Kassor then escorted the President to the speakers tribune, where he made a ten minutes address which was received with thunderous applause. When the President was in the midst of his remaaks the liberty bell rang out the hour of 12, and another rousing cheer went up from the chorus. The President was obliged to stop talking, and surveyed the scene about him. After the President, Justice Samuel F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered his memorial oration. As he took his seat the band struck up "Hail, Columbia," as an accompaniment to the chorus. The new words written by Oliver Wendall Holmes were used, the popular

new national hymn, by F. Marion Harland was then recited by Prof. Murdoch, with a chorus of 200 men's voices and the Marin band accompanying. Cardinal Gibb in offered prayer, after which the Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Jere. Weatherp.on, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of Nashyille, Tenn. The Marine band then terminal d the exercises by rendering a march of their own

The first contract of the second of the seco

composition.

During the 'President's reception a hardsomely dressed lady of about 35 years of age
threw her arm around his neck and kissed bin.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—The market is almost bare of sup-

plies of old hard wheat flour, and prices are firm

generally with an upward tendency in prices. There is a good local and country run on Manitoba strongs, which have sold at \$4.35 up to \$4.45. Sales of choice superior are reported at \$4.45. Sales of choice superior are reported at \$4.10 to \$4.12\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\text{ with business in extra at \$3.90 to \$3.95. Fancy has also changed hands at \$3.75 and Spring extra at \$3.55 to \$3.60. In Ontario patents there have been sales of 75 per \$4.55. one small lot bringing S. 13 and Spring extra at \$3 50 to \$3.00. In Untario patents there have been sales of 75 per cent at \$4.55 to \$4.65, one small lot bringing \$4.70 and 90 per cent at \$4.10 to \$4.25. We quote:—Patent, (Ontario) \$4.20 to \$4.70; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Manitob·n) \$4.35 to \$4.45; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.05; Superior Extra, \$4.05 to \$4.15; Extra Superfine, \$3.90 to \$3.95; Fancy, \$3.75 to \$0.00; Superfine, \$3.90 to \$3.95; Fancy, \$3.75 to \$0.00; Spring Extra, \$3.55 to \$3.60; Superfine, \$3.35 to \$3.40; Fine, \$3.15 to \$3.25; Middings, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.65; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.85 to \$1.95; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.75 to \$1.80; Outario bags (superfine), \$1.60 to \$1.70; City Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.). \$4.40 to \$4.55. Ontario At 10 lbs. (per 196 lbs.). \$4.40 to \$4.55. Ontario At 10 lbs. (per 196 lbs.). \$4.40 to \$4.55. Ontario At 10 lbs. (per 196 lbs.). \$4.40; in bags \$2.00 to \$2.10 for ordinary, \$2.15 to \$2.25 for granulated. Commeal is steady at \$2.50 to

granulated. Cornneal is steady at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per abl. 'or yellow.

Bran.—The market continues firm at \$15.50 to \$16 per ton. Shorts \$16.50 to \$17.50. Barley.-There has been some enquiry from brawers, and further sales are mentioned at 55c to 57c, in car lets for nice nala samples of malt-

iug.Feed harley quiet at 45c. 🔸 WHEAT.—On spot there is no particular change in prices, for the reason that there has been almost a dearth of tran-actions. There have been sales of Mani obs No. 1 hard for delivery at Ontario mills at equal to 52c. qu. te prices purely nominal as follows:—Manitoba hard &66 to 87c, Canada white witter wheat; 81c to \$2c, do. spring and red winter

80c to 81c. BUCKWHEAT. - There is virtually no demand and prices are nominal at 40c to 42c per 48 lbs. The last sale was at 40c. RYR.—The market is purely nominal and values ranges from 45c to 50c.

OATS.—The quality of the new cats are beginning to be complained of, some samples being scarcely anything but hulls. A few cars of new cats are arriving and good sound lots are steady at 32c per 32 lb4. We quote 29c to 32c, as to quality.

Pras.—The market is quiet but firm at 72½c

to 734c per 66 lbs., the last sale reported being 734c. The crop reports state that a light yield may be expected. At the moment stocks are well concentrated and prices remain firm. Corn.—The market is dull at 51c in bond, and 57c to 58s duty paid.

Malr.—Montreal 85c to 90c per bushel, and Ontario mait 70c to 80c. SERDS —Business quiet and prices rule about as last quoted, namely:—Canadian timothy \$2.75, and American at \$2.50 to \$2.60, Red c over seed \$5.50 \$6 per bushel, Alsike \$5.50 \$ \$6.25, and flax seed \$1.10 to \$1.25.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The export demand having fallen off, it has had the effect of lowering values in this market. A very fine lot of Kamouraska equal to finest selected Western was sold at 180 for Newfoundland, but the general run of Ka-mouraska is from 15½c to 17c. We quote prices

| | C | | |
|------------|----|----------|-----------|
| Creamery | 22 | @ | 2. |
| Township- | 19 | _ | $\bar{2}$ |
| Morrisburg | 18 | | 20 |
| Brockville | 16 | | 20 |
| Western | 16 | | 18 |
| Low grades | 13 | | 1. |

CHEESE -Just as long as prices in New York keep as much below those ruling here, as at present, English orders must naturallly gravitate thitherward, and whilst this condition of things last, we may look in vain for a resumption of the active times we have repeatedly experienced during the past season. August is held firmly at 121c with 121c bid and no business. A few lots of less desirable quality have been sold at 11½c to 11½c. A number of French factories have been contracted at 12½c for balance of season. We quote:—

| Datamed of Beasons 11 o quote | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|
| | c | | C |
| Finest August | .12} | @ | 12 |
| Finest white July | . 11# | _ | 12 |
| Finest colored July | 113 | | 12 |
| Fine | 111 | | îî |
| Medium | | | 11 |
| MACHIM | . 104 | | - 1 1 |

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Although eggs are firmer the demand a still low, the few transactions reported being at 15c to 16c according to size of lot and quality, single cases of strictly fine stock having brought löle to 16c.
BEANS—Under continued scarcity, and a fair

demand for Northwestern points, prices are firmly maintained, with sales of good medium at \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bushel, and of choice hand picked at \$1.90, some holders asking \$2, Ashes -Ashes have again advanced during the week, under limited supplies and a fair de-mand, sales of first pots having taken place at

\$4.40 to \$4.45 per 100 lbs. HONEY-Some very fine parcels of Eastern Townships honey were received in cases of 5 and 10 lb. tins, sales of which have been made 11c to 12c per lb as to quantity. We quote pure strained honey 11c to 12c per lb, other kinds 8c to 10c. A lot of old honey was sold at 8c. Honey in comb is quoted at 10c to 12t as to quality. A lot of 150 lbs. dark colored was sold

at 10c. WATERMELONS.—The demand continues slow and prices are easy at 10c to 15c each.
LEMONS.—The demand has been moderately fair for the season, and sales have been made for Western shipment at \$3.50 to \$5 per box as

to quality.
ORANGES.—There is very little enquiry and prices rule at from S4 to S4.50 per box. Jamaica oranges are expected in next week.
Onions.—Gardeners are holding for higher prices than dealers are inclined to give, but prices are purely nominal as we hear of no new Spanish onions are quoted at \$2.50 on tracts.

to \$4 per case. There is very little doing and prices remain about as last reported, namely at \$4.75 to \$5 per 100.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—In this market, however, there is not much change. Chicago short cut clear, which some weeks ago was offered here at \$15 in bond, is now held at \$16.50 in bond, duty paid being quoted at \$16 to \$18.50. There is no Montreal short cut in the market worth quoting. Round lots of lard have changed hands at 94c, and smaller lots are quoted at 94c to 94c. Canada lard 9c for best brands. In smoked meats there has a fair movement. We quote:—
Montreal short cut pork per bbl, \$00.00 to 00.00;
Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; Ohicago short cut clear per bbl., \$18.00 to 18.50; mess pork, western, per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; India mess beef per tce., \$00.00 to 00.00; hams, city cured per lb. 11½c to 12c; hams, canyassed, per lb., 00c to 13c; diard, Western, in pails, per lb., 9½c to 9½c; lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9c to 0c; bacon, per lb., 10½c to 11c; shoulders, per lb., 00c to 8c; tallow, common, refined, per lb., 3½c to 4c.

JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKITS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS

To-morrow special sale of stylish Walking Jackets, several lines merked at exceedingly low prices. No such value can be obtained

S. CARSLEY.

New Fall Cleakings and Uisterings in endless variety, in all the newest designs and leading colors at above prices. Also five cases of choice French Goods at special prices.

S. CARSLEY.

| SHAWIS SHAWLS SHAWLS | SHAWLS SHAWLS SHAWLS |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| SHAWLS | SHAWLS |
| SHAWLS | SHAWIS |

In Velvet, Queensland, Camel's Hair, Kisat-In Velvet, Queensland, Camer's Hair, Kisat-mar, Himalayan, Waterproof Tweed, Chudda, Grabe, Tussor, Cashmers, Merinos, Indian Cashmers, Tartan, single and double Paideys. No such fine stock of the above goods can be seen elsewhere.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

| MEN'S | WATERPROOF | COATS |
|-------|------------|-------|
| MEN'S | WATERPROOF | COATS |

Men's Waterproof Coats, with Gordon Capes and entirely new ventilators. These Coats are exceptionally good in appearance and quality. S. CARSLEY.

| MEN'S | NEW | TIES |
|-------|-----------|-----------|
| MEN'S | NEW | TIES |
| MEN'S | NEW | TIES |
| MEN'S | NEW | TIES |
| MENIS | NI LY LLY | THE TABLE |

The large lot of new Ties at 45c have sold very rapidly. Only few more dozens left.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY. A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us tho navies of two or more other babies, and their parents' addresses. Also a handsome Dis-mond Dyo Sample Card to the mother and much valuable information.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal, Catarrh PELY'S CATAR CURES COLIN ROSE COLD S READ IS WORTH \$1000 HAY FEVER DE TO ANY MAY Woman or Child CATARRH. USE Not a Liquid or Snuff HAY-FEVER

GENERAL MARKETS.

A particle is applied into each nestril and is agreeable Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mall registered. 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

FISH OILS .- Further sales of cod oil have been made in this market at 30c to 32c for New foundland. In steam refided seal, the market is said to be very quiet with last sales at 46c to 474c. Cod liver oil is in limited supply with

soles at 70c to 75c.

SALT FISH.—New Labrador herrings have arrived at Quebec, sales being made there of 1,600 barrels at equal to about \$5 here, in fact this figure is asked to arrived from Montreal market. The fish are remarkably fine. There is a good demand for dry cod with sales at \$1 to \$4.10. quotations ranging from \$4 to \$4.25. Green cod is said to be scarce below, and quotations here are from \$4 to \$4.25. New Salmon

is quoted at 22c to 24c per tierce as to lot STRAM COAL .- There is still experienced a great difficulty in getting freight. Cape Breton is firm at \$3.20 for cargies and a \$3.75 to \$4 delivered. Hard coal is steady at \$6 per 2,000 lbs. delivered.

FRUITS, &c.

Musk Melons.—The supply has turned out very large and of splendid quality, and values have ruled unusually low, a lot of four dozen of the finest melons seen on this market being sold at \$2.50 per dozen; whilst several lots of small kinds sold as low as 50c to 75c per dozen, farmers having brought them to market in waggon loads. The quality this season is remarkably fine.

Plums.—There has been an improved demand

during the past few days and prices have advanced, the sale of 100 baskets being reported at 70c. and we quote 60c to 90c. Early in the week sales were peade at 50c. POTATOES.—The quality of potatoes being brought to market continues to hold most remarkably fine, and prices keep steady at 60c to 70c per bag, several sales having been made for shipment to Ontario. It was also reported that

a few lots had been bought for the American market.

APPLES.—The market is completely glutted with fall apples, and prices are not as high as they were last week, sales of car lots of very good mixed varieties selling at \$1.50 to \$1.60 in car lots, sales being reported of a car at \$1.60, and a car at \$1.60. A car of ordinary fruit is being offered at \$1.25 without finding a buyer, and we quote \$1.25 to \$1.60 as a fair range of values for round quantities. Recents of fall market. values for round quantities. Receipts of fall fruit are beginning to crowd in, causing a decline

on the week of 25c to 50c per bbl.

BANANAS.—The market is over-supplied, and BANANAS.—The market is over-supplied, and under a light demand prices are completely demoralized. Sales have taken place of red and yellows at 25c to 50c per bunch for over ripe bunches, but for good green Jamaica prices are quoted at \$1 to \$2 per bunch.

GRAPES.—Under a better enquiry the heavy supply of blue grapes noted last week has been disposed of, and prices have slightly improved, and the prices have slightly improved.

a good business having transfired at 2½c to 4c per lb., which is an advance of fully ½c per lb. during the week. Red and white varieties sold at from 6c to 9c per 1b as to quality. Muscats have been placed at \$5 to \$5.50 per case.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this city, on the 17th instant, Phillip Smith, aged 63 years, native of Menalty Parish, County Meath, Ireland,
MoLAUGHLIN.—In this city, on the 16th instant, Charles John, aged 1 year and 16 days, youngest beloved son of James McLaughlin, machinist.

machinist. FLYNN.-In this city, on the 12th instant, of brain fever, Teresa France: (Tersie), youngest daughter of the late Eugene Flynn, in his life-time sub-chief of the city police.

MILLER.—In this city, on the 18th inst., Mary.—Ann Orowley, aged 23 years and 10 months, widow of the late James Miller, and beloved daughter of Mrs. Jas. Delourey.